Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

VOL. X. BELLEFONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1878. NO. 49.

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

GOVERNOR HOYT will be our first Governor to serve four years.

IT is said that the forthcoming census will be the most accurate yet taken.

GEN. SHERMAN is a vigorous advocate of transferring the Indian Department to the War Department.

IN three months' time General Butler will retire to the shades of private life, we trust never to return.

IT is true that the Turkish soldiers massacred 350 Bulgarians, and that the Circassians burned twelve villages.

SULEIMAN, a Turkish commander in the late war, has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for misconduct.

"WE had to do it," remarked a Southern Democrat, "or they would have beaten us in the State." Of course they would.

BLACKBURN, of Kentucky is in the race for Speakership of the next House. He is from Kentucky, which settles the question.

PHILADELPHIA has seventy-one brick yards, with an invested capital of $2,305,000. These yards produce nearly 289,000,000 brick per year.

THE Republicans in Congress have sufficient documentary evidence on hand to make out a clear case against the Democracy in regard to Southern outrages.

KING ALFONSO, of Spain, who isn't done building the monument over his late wife's grave, is thinking seriously of poping the question to his sister-in-law.

MURPHY'S campaign in Gotham is a tremendous success. Thousands sign the pledge every day. New York is a good field for the Temperance Apostle.

THE Republican Senatorial caucas has elected Messrs. Blaine, Christiancy and Dawes as managers of our party's political course in the Senate. A better team could not be found.

KING ALFONSO, of Spain, is quoted as saying to General Grant: "General and savior of your country, Spain is proud to greet you on her soil, for Spain is the country of warriors, and you are the greatest of our age!"

THE Pittsburgh *Post* and the Clearfield *Republican* (Bourbon Democrat) continue to fight over matters. Gentlemen, wouldn't it pay you both better to admit that you are trying for something you'll never get? Do this and then draw the puckering strings.

IT cost the Baltimore and Ohio railroad $12,555 to kill a trotting horse. Many times the killing of a man costs nothing, which puts him on the market as a cheap commodity. Well, a man isn't worth much after a train of cars play poodle-dog with him.

THE men who are hunting after A. T. Stewart's carcass will be badly diappointed. After being buried for a year and then toted around the country like lose change, it isn't reasonable to suppose that anything but a grease spot could be found, and not even that if it were not for the scenting power of some expert.

LIBEL suits against editors, whether brought by the profession or not, usually result in favor of the defendant. The jury of the United States Court at Jefferson City, has just given one dollar damages in the case of F. P. Baker, editor of the Topeka, (Kansas) *Commonwealth*, against the Kansas City *Times* for $20,000 for libel, arising out of a publication in the *Times* charging that Baker had countenanced and encouraged the killing of Mr. S. Snozze, editor of the Topeka *Blade*.

The American Export Trade.

The old maxim about a demand creating a supply is good enough, and perfectly true. But there is a converse to it, which is just as good, though frequently overlooked; and that is, that supply will create a demand, if properly introduced. For instance, the King of the Cannibal Islands would never have been so anxious as he is reported to have been for roast missionary, if missionaries had not gone out to his dominions. Previously, his Majesty had to be content—and was content, not knowing any better—with "long pig" in the shape of baked victims of his wars, or an occasional wrecked sailor. When the missionaries appeared, sleek, well-fed, uncontaminated with rum and tobacco, the demand for sailors diminished at once. This may seem a ludicrous way of putting things, but the fact is there, and the moral may be gathered from what follows.

The subject of foreign trade, the great element of national prosperity, is of such vital interest not only to the nation collectively, but to every one of its citizens, even the humblest inhabitant of Centre county, that it seems to us we need offer no other excuse for devoting a little space to its consideration. The history of the export trade of the United States may be sketched in a very few words. Half a century ago it commenced to assume fair proportions, and from that time on was large in comparison with our population. American enterprise was proverbial. Ships with the stars and stripes floating from their lofty spars floated every sea. Our taxes were light, and we made up by energy for the comparative lack of capital of our merchants. We bearded English commerce all over the world, and sought out remote and unfrequented markets which our competitors had left untouched.

At last our war came. The great armies needed supplies, and in supplying them and the people whom an inflated currency had rendered extravagant, our manufacturers and merchants lost their hold of the foreign markets, which they had cultivated with great pains and care. "Our great home market," was the motto. Capital poured in for such investment. Factories multiplied, improvements in machinery were daily devised, and production rose to an enormous volume. Then came reaction. Taxes grew heavier, while our means, national and individual, grew lighter and lighter. Manufacturers kept up the scale of their operations, and the foreign outlet for goods being closed, the latter commenced to pile up. Prices broke away and commenced falling through apparently illimitable space, and then arose the general cry of "over production," which has worried the Greenbackers so much in these late elections and which they foolishly propose to correct by an unlimited issue of "fiat money."

We have all suffered by the past years of business depression and disappointment. The hard times have been by far the hardest ordeal our country has had to pass through since the birth of the Republic. We need not draw a picture of its demoralization and suffering. It is enough for our present purpose to point out that, had we preserved our foreign trade of the last generation, no such anomalous and utterly deplorable state of affairs could have oppressed us, and to call attention to the marked improvement in the country's condition during this past year, the very era of our reawakening on this subject. It was to aid the movement of our surplus productions abroad, for the double purpose of turning the balance of trade in our favor and of keeping up remunerative prices at home, giving employment to every honest man willing to work and enabling such to purchase not only the bare necessaries of life but to surround himself and his family with the comforts and convenience which go so far to make life worth having, that the export revival nowvigorously in progress was begun has been pushed ahead by the administration and the Republican party, and if persisted in—as it no doubt will be—it will do its work.

If any proof be required of the close relations of export and prosperity, we point to the fact that the long term of stagnation, now passing away, includes a series of years when in material wealth our country was never richer. Never were there more abundant crops. Never were our mines more productive, our inventors more ingenious, our resources more magnificent. Yet we have been furnishing merely the rudiments of the world's wealth—we have been producing the raw cotton and grain and metals for foreign ships to take to foreign lands, and foreign manufacturers to work up for the world-wide commerce which we have neglected. This is what we have been doing, and it was only by a contra course that prosperity could come, whether our money be "hard" or "soft." Fortunately, we are correcting this error. Our exports of manufactured goods have largely increased of late. We have fairly waked upon this long-neglected subject, and, although we have as yet hardly more than relaid the foundations of the ruined structure, it already gives sure promise of a thousand fold greater extent and magnificence than before its downfall.

The general government, too, is alive to its duties in this matter, and and our consulate service is fast becoming disciplined and a useful advance guard preparing the way for the advance of the vast movement. The boundless fields of commerce comprised in Cuba, the West Indies, Mexico and Central and South America are being worked with constantly increasing vigor, and with very encouraging results. Our exports this year of all goods have agregated in value $50,000,000 in excess of those sold last year, or a total of $600,000,000 during the fiscal year. Our imports, in all, have declined $55,000,000.

The drain from this country has been lessened in these enormous proportions till the ebb and flow of exports and imports have been equalized, thus permitting the entire annual products of our mines to remain as accumulated wealth. For the export trade the United States has every advantage. We have nearly all the raw materials, animal, vegetable and mineral, which enter into manufactures. We have fuel in exhaustless abundance. We have skilled labor, the enterprise, the brains and money, and lastly, we are already acquiring the momentum of success, and it will be our own fault if we do not from this time forward move steadily on to the fulfillment of our natural destiny, and if our country does not become the foremost workshop, as it is now the most generous granary in the world.

THE first duty devolving upon the House of Representatives when it assembles at Harrisburg on the first Tuesday of January next, will be the election of a Speaker. The most prominent member for that position, if we can judge by public expression, is the distinguished member from the first Allegheny district, the Hon Henry M. Long. Mr. Long has served four consecutive sessions, and has proven himself to be one of the most industrious as well as intelligent members of the lower House—in short, he was a leader by common consent, and the universal expression that he shall be the next Speaker, is only a just tribute to one who richly merits it, for services rendered, as a faithful public servant, not only to his immediate constituents of Allegheny county, but to the entire people of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE editor of the *Watchman* wishes he was a Governor General. Yes, you'd make a nice Governor General, you would. You would present about as imposing an appearance astride of the Canadian throne as an Egyptian mummy at a funeral.

Not so Bad After All.

The *Watchman* of last week endeavors to make a mountain out of a mole hill by its balderdash upon a reduced representation in Congress from the South. It says the plea is that a million voters were disfranchised at the late elections, but considers this claim to be valueless in the argument. This is just what might be expected from a man who sympathizes with the South, and his assertions should be taken with great care and consideration. The editor of the *Watchman* hesitates not the least to place the imprint of fraud upon that which is absolutely true and able to bear the burden of proof. Let us examine a few of his ridiculous sayings:

"They know that since bayonet rule at the South ceased, since the Federal troops were withdrawn from that section and the people allowed to manage their own affairs, everything has been quiet, peaceful and prosperous." So writeth Meek. And does he consider the presence of redshirted rifle clubs, asking for a division of time at Republican mass-meetings, a peaceful measure? Perhaps he thinks negro-killing a peaceful agency.

"The laws have everywhere been observed, and every man, black and white, has been secure in his person and property." If he considers the overturning of large Republican majorities, in overwhelming Republican districts, by the use of tissue paper ballots and the shot-gun policy an observance of the law, his legal faculties need a little sound reasoning. If he reasons in this way, the killing of twelve negroes in Tensas Parish, Louisiana, must be lawful.

As if to warn the country against the consequences of an intervention in this demagogue's method of furthering peace and justice, he exclaims, "Accursed be the man or the men who, for the sake of party success, would again imperil the unity and harmony of this people." This is perfectly in accordance with our views, and an enforcement of the same would lead to the punishment of every rascal in the South who attempted or intends to attempt further intimidation, murder or cheating in the matter of elections.

A RESOLUTION was introduced in the House at Washington, last week, requesting the President to notify the German Government that the Bancroft Treaty of Feb. 22, 1868, will be considered null and void by this government at the end of twelve months after giving notice. The objectionable part of the treaty is the last clause of the fourth article, which provides, with reference to naturalization, that "the intent not to return (to one's adopted country) may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country." Under the provision of the treaty, naturalized German American citizens who have returned to Germany for business or pleasure, and have remained two years, are regarded by the German Government as having renounced their naturalization, and are treated as German citizens, and forced to perform military duty and other acts of citizenship. In this way much hardship has been occasioned, and there is a very general and earnest demand from German Americans for the modification or termination of the treaty. If the Bancroft treaty be terminated the rights of citizens of either country residing in the other will be determined by the Treaty of 1828, which recognizes the equal rights of native and naturalized citizens to sojourn in the territories of each Government.

IT is rumored that Ben Butler is mad at Senator Matthews, and intends forcing him to appear before the Potter committee. After the ignominious failure of Butler and his idiotic corps of fraud hunters to make out a case, public opinion will justly sustain Mr. Matthews for spitting contemptuously in committee's face.

Strange But True.

Nearly forty years ago in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland, Pa., lived John Hinton. He was an orphan boy, rude and uneducated, and had wandered there from the neighborhood of Masontown, Fayette county. With no relatives, he was kicked about from one family to another till manhood. Enlisting then in the regular army, he served in the Florida war. At its close, he helped to escort the Cherokees beyond the Mississippi. From Indian Territory he went to New Orleans and shipped as a common sailor on a vessel bound for the East Indies. At the city of Madras on the western shores of the Bay of Bengal, he deserted, and enlisted in a British regiment. He served many years, and during the memorable Sepoy Rebellion, was noted for his daring bravery. At his discharge he was presented with a gold medal by the Governor General himself.

He is next heard of traveling in a caravan from Delhi westward across the Indus river through Afghanistan and Persia to Turkey and back.

In time, from trading, he became immensely wealthy and was the owner of five caravans, containing over thirteen thousand horses and camels, and fifty elephants. In 1864 he visited Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, for copper, great quantities of which are there mined and smelted. His magnificent retinue attracted the attention of the Ameer, and he was invited to an audience—an honor never before received by a Christian. A present of a hundred of his best horses and a three-tusked elephant made the Ameer his eternal friend. When yearly, it was followed by similar presents, besides camels and merchandise, John Hinton had the monopoly of trade from the summits of the Hindoo Kosh mountains to the confines of Beloochistan, and in real power was second only to the Ameer himself. About 1870 he was made military commander of the District of Herat, and in 1876 suppressed a local rebellion to the great satisfaction of his sovereign. Trained in the arts of war among the savages of North America, and among the superstitious natives of India, where he became thoroughly familiar with British soldiers and resources, together with his years of service as the idolized commander of the Mohammedan tribal armies of Afghanistan, amounting to tens of thousands of half civilized men, he is to-day the ablest soldier of Asia. Desperate from a knowledge of the studied diplomatic chicanery of the representatives of the Empress of India, with whom from fear of treachery he refuses to treat, and, as well as the Ameer, bribed with millions of Russian troubles, he will lead the armies of the followers of the Prophet to victory or to death.

A New Railroad.

THE Potomac and Ohio Railroad was organized in Washington, D. C., last July, with the Hon. John Lynch, of Maine, as president. The road was designed to run from Quantico, on the Potomac, to Charlestown, W. Va., a distance of 325 miles, and is to be of three feet gauge. On last Friday, at the La Pierre House, a contract was given to build 21 miles from Charleston, W. Va., eastward along the Elk river, to be completed in 180 days. The counties along the line have voted subscriptions in bonds, which are to be delivered as sections of ten miles are completed. Contractors are said to be on hand ready to take hold. This road will open a large and fertile country, rich in minerals of all kinds and some of the finest timber in the country. The line runs parallel with the Chespeake and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio roads, and connects with the Baltimore and Potomac, the Shenandoah Valley, now being completed, and the Baltimore and Ohio and the Valley roads, at Harrisonburg, in the Shenandoah Valley. At Charleston it connects with the Chespeake and Ohio, and with Slackwater, on the Kanawha. A branch road will be built toward Pittsburgh, to connect with the Pittsburgh Southern.—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

MONCASE, the would-be assassin of King Alfonso, has been granted an appeal from the Supreme Tribunal on the ground of misapplication of the code of criminal procedure.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says Governor Curtin will contest Mr. Yocum's seat in Congress. There are always two sides to a question, and two parties to the contest.

Newspaper Jottings.

—The St. Mary's *Gazette* has another big cave in Kentucky.

—The Altoona *Mirror* has been reduced in size, and looks much neater.

—John Tomlinson, of the defunct Altoona *Globe*. is now on the Scranton *Times*.

—Mr. Theodore Wright, of the Philadelphia *Record* has been seriously indisposed.

—The Clearfield *Citizen* is a good local paper, but mightily "off its feet" on politics.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette* occasionally publishes a half-sheet supplement.

—It is rumored that the Johnstown *Democrat* will issue a daily after the first of January.

—Lewis A. Godey, late editor and publisher of the *Lady Book*, who died on the 29th ult., was 75 years old.

—W. H. Woodcock succeeds R. H. C. Valentine & Co. in publishing the *American Newspaper Reporter*, of New York.

—The Le Mars (Ia.) *Liberal* editor is enjoying a few months of genuine peace of mind. His wife is in Pennsylvania.

—Port Crawford will publish a small daily during the holidays. It will be issued from the Huntingdon *Monitor* office.

—The *Graphic* and *Puck* are making life very unpleasant for the New York police, because of their failure to arrest the grave robbers.

—Mr. W. A. Taylor, late of the Pittsburgh *Telegraph*, has taken the position of chief editorial writer on the *Daily Democrat*, a new enterprise at Cincinnati.

—The Hughesville *Enterprise* man publishes his dreams on political subjects. It wouldn't do for us to try it, or we'd be in Congress or the Presidential chair every night.

—A one cent penny paper, with a capital stock of $150,000 and with Joe Howard, Jr., as editor, it is said, will soon be started in New York, by the present publishers of Shupe's *Advocate*.

—Southington (Conn.) *Reporter* is the name of a new paper published by Cochrane Bros. The name belonged to what is now the *Phœnix*, and it is lucky the *Phœnix* man is good natured.

—"Who will be the last man on earth?" is the sudden inquiry of a Boston paper. Well, if no one else will accept—if our country calls—if—but you probably see the drift.—*Detroit Free Press*.

—The following advertisement recently appeared in a Liverpool paper: "Wanted, by a young man of refined musical tastes, a position as son-in-law in a quiet, well-to-do family. Address———."

—A Chicago stationer and newsdealer on the north side advertises the daily papers on his board in the following way: *The Sourmash Tribune*, *The Crooked Whiskey Times* and the *Entire Ocean*.

—That *Patriot*, of Concord, N. H., for many years a leading Democratic newspaper of the State, has failed, and its assets have been incorporated into a new Democratic organ called the *People and Patriot*.

—Mr. D. G. Croly, the late editor of the *Graphic*, takes exceptions to the statement recently made that he had retired from journalism. He says he does not propose to leave the profession in which he has his life training.

—H. B. Durant, who has something of a local reputation as a poet, has started the Claysville (Washington county) *Sentinel*, in connection with his brother, H. A. Durant. It advocates temperance and independent in politics.

—Mr. Baydesdale, formerly city editor of the Philadelyhia *Times*, and the gentleman, whose rather impolite enterprise, on the occasion of the Pitman cremation, attracted attention, is now connected with the New York *Times*, and furnishes the Stewart sensations for that paper.

LITTLE Peru has a debt of $200,000,000, and is bankrupt. That's a topic for Peruvians to *Peru*-se.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FULL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT.

The Credit of the Nation—The Fever Epidemic in the South—Political Affairs in that Section—Our Foreign Relations—The Indians, etc., etc.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our heartfelt gratitude is due to the Divine Being, who holds in His hands the destinies of nations, for the continued bestowal, during the last year, of countless blessings upon our country.

We are at peace with all other nations. Our public credit has greatly improved, and is perhaps now stronger than ever before. Abundant harvests have rewarded the labors of those who till the soil; our manufacturing industries are reviving, and it is believed that general prosperity, which has been so long anxiously looked for, is at last within our reach.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The enjoyment of health by our people generally has, however, been interrupted, during the past season, by the prevalence of a fatal pestilence, the yellow fever, in some portions of the Southern States, creating an emergency which called for prompt and extraordinary measures of relief. The disease appeared as an epidemic at New Orleans and at other places on the lower Mississippi, soon after midsummer. It was rapidly spread by fugitives from the infected cities and towns, and did not disappear until early in November. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee have suffered severely. About one hundred thousand cases are believed to have occurred, of which about twenty thousand cases, according to intelligent estimates, proved fatal. It is impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy the loss to the country occasioned by this epidemic. It is to be reckoned by the hundred millions of dollars. The suffering and destitution that resulted excited the deepest sympathy in all parts of the Union. Physicians and nurses hastened from every quarter to the assistance of the afflicted communities. Voluntary contributions of money and supplies, in every needed form, were speedily and generously furnished. The Government was able to respond in some measure to the call for help, by providing tents, medicine and food for the sick and destitute, the requisite directions for the purpose being given in the confident expectation that this action of the Executive would receive the sanction of Congress. About eighteen hundred tents, and rations of the value of about twenty-five thousand dollars were sent to cities and towns which applied for them, full details of which will be furnished to Congress by the proper department.

The fearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of a sanitary administration, which shall not only control quarantine, but have the sanitary supervision of internal commerce in times of epidemics, and hold advisory relation to the State or municipal health authorities, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health, and which the municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate. The national quarantine act, approved April 29, 1878, which was passed too late in the last session of Congress to provide the means for carrying it into practical operation during the past season, is a step in the direction here indicated. In view of the necessity for the most effective measures, by quarantine and otherwise, for the protection of our seaports, and the country generally, from this and other epidemics it is recommended that Congress give the whole subject early and careful consideration.

ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

The permanent pacification of the country by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right continues to be of paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation awakens great uneasiness and wide-spread condemnation. The recent Congressional elections have furnished direct and trustworthy test of suffrage, secured by the Constitution to the liberated race in the Southern States. All disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from these States.

The three constitutional amendments, which conferred freedom and equality of civil and political rights upon the colored people of the South were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens who maintained the authority of the National Government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union at such a cost of treasure and life, as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law of the just results of the war. The people of the former slaveholding States accepted those results, and gave, in every practicable form, assurances that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, should, in good faith, be enforced, rigidly and impartially, in letter and spirit, to the end that the humblest citizen, without distinction of race or color, should, under them, receive full and equal protection in person and property, and in political rights and privileges.

By these constitutional amendments the Southern section of the Union obtained a large increase of political power in Congress and in the Electoral College, and the country justly expected that elections would proceed, as to the enfranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which obtained in all the other States of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections, as offering to the general judgment of the country an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people, and would be respected by their fellow-citizens; but a more general enjoyment of freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by the communities of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the record of the elections discloses. In some of those States in which the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the elections, the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection; but in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular Congressional districts outside of those States, the records of the elections seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been overridden, and their participation in the elections not permitted to be either general or free.

A SUBJECT FOR INVESTIGATION.

It will be for the Congress, for which these elections were held, to make such examinations into their conduct as may be appropriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, each in its province, to inquire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwilling to forego a renewed appeal to the Legislatures, the courts, the executive authorities and the people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated, to give their assistance towards bringing to justice the offenders and preventing a repetition of the crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes, and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty.

It is to be observed that the principal appropriation made for the Department of Justice at the last session contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved February 27, 1871, entitled 'An act to amend an act approved May 13, 1870, entitled An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,' or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto."

It is the opinion of the Attorney General that the expenses of the proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I rely confidently upon Congress to make adequate appropriations to enable the Executive Department to enforce the laws.

I respectfully urge upon your attention that the Congressional elections, in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest throughout the whole country. Each State, every political party, is entitled to the share of power which is conferred by the legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen possessing the qualifications prescribed by law to cast one unintimidated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all the Departments of Government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. No temporary or administrative interests of Government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defense of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of liberty requires the maintenance, in full vigor, of the manly methods of free speech, free press and free suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of government to enforce the laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights. The material progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded to their citizens. There can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts.

While the country has not yet reached complete unity of feeling and reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force. The power of public opinion will override all political prejudices, and all sectional or State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizens of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with other countries continue peaceful. Our neutrality in contests between foreign powers has been maintained and respected.

The Universal Exposition held at Paris during the past summer has been attended by large numbers of our citizens. The brief period allowed for the preparation and arrangement of the contributions of our citizens to this great Exposition well employed in energetic and judicious efforts to overcome this disadvantage. These efforts, led and directed by the Commissioner General, were remarkably successful, and the exhibition of the products of American industry was creditable and gratifying in scope and character. The reports of the United States Commissioners, giving its results in detail, will be duly laid before you. Our participation in this international competition for the favor and trade of the world may be expected to produce useful and important results in promoting intercourse, friendship and commerce with other nations.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of February 28, 1878, three commissioners were appointed to an international conference on the subject of adopting a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bimetallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals.

Invitations were addressed to the various Governments which had expressed a willingness to participate in its deliberations. The conference held its meetings in Paris, in August last. The report of the commissioners herewith submitted, will show its results. No common ratio between gold and silver can be agreed upon by the conference. The general conclusion was reached that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as of gold, leaving the selection of the use of one or the other of these two metals, or both, to be made by each State.

THE HALIFAX AWARD.

Congress having appropriated at the last session the sum of $5,000,000 to pay the award of the Joint Commission at Halifax, if, after correspondence with the British Government, on the subject of the conformity of the reward to the requirements of the treaty and to the terms of the question thereby submitted to the Commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make the payment, communications upon these points were addressed to the British Government through the legation of the United States at London. Failing to obtain the concurrence of the British Government in the views of this Government respecting the award, I have deemed it my duty to tender the sum named, within the year fixed by the treaty, accompanied by a notice of the grounds of the payment, and a protest against any other construction of the same. The correspondence upon this subject will be laid before you.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN MATTERS.

The Spanish Government has officially announced the termination of the insurrection in Cuba, and the restoration of peace throughout that island. Confident expectations are expressed of a revival of trade and prosperity which, it is earnestly hoped, may prove well founded. Numerous claims of American citizens for relief for injuries or restoration of poverty, have been among the incidents of the long-continued hostilities. Some of these claims are in process of adjustment by Spain, and the others are promised early and careful consideration.

The treaty made with Italy, in regard to reciprocal consular privileges, has been duly ratified and proclaimed.

No question of grave importance have arisen with any other of the European powers.

The Japanese Government has been desirous of a revision of such parts of its treaties with foreign powers as relates to commerce, and, it is understood, has addressed to each of the treaty powers a request to open negotiations with that view. The United States Government has been inclined to regard the matter favorably. Whatever restrictions upon trade with Japan are found injurious to that people cannot but affect injuriously nations holding commercial intercourses with them. Japan, after a long period of seclusion, has within the past few years made rapid strides in the path of enlightenment and progress, and, not unreasonably, is looking forward to the time when her relations to the nations of Europe and America shall be assimilated to those which they hold to each other. A treaty looking to that end has been made, which will be summitted for the consideration of the Senate.

After an interval of several years, the Chinese Government has again sent envoys to the United States. They have been received, and a permanent legation is now established here by that Government. It is not doubted that this step will be of advantage to both nations in promoting friendly relations and removing causes of indifference. The treaty of the Samoan Islands having been duly ratified and accepted on the part of both Governments, is now in operation, and a survey and soundings of the harbor of Pago-Pago have been made by a naval vessel of the United States, with a view of its occupation as a naval station, if found desirable to the service.

Since the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, correspondence has been opened and still continues between the two governments upon the various questions which at one time seemed to endanger their relations. While no formal agreement has been reached as to the troubles on the border, much has been done to repress and diminish them. The effective force of the United States troops on the Rio Grande, by a strict and faithful compliance with instructions, has done much to remove the sources of dispute, and it is now understood that a like force of Mexican troops on the other side of the river is also making an energetic movement against the marauding Indian tribes. This Government looks with the greatest satisfaction upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every effort put forth to prevent or to punish incursions upon our territory. Reluctant to assume any action or attitude in the control of these incursions, by military movements across the border, not imperatively demanded for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, I shall take the earliest opportunity, consistent with the proper discharge of this plain duty, to recognize the ability of the Mexican Government to restrain effectively violations of our territory. It is proposed to hold next year an International Exhibition in Mexico, and it is believed that the display of the agricultural and manufacturing products of the two nations will tend to better understanding and increased commercial intercourse between their people.

With Brazil, and the Republics of Central and South America, some steps have been taken toward the development of closer commercial intercourse. Diplomatic relations have been resumed with Colombia and with Bolivia. A boundary question between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay has been submitted by those Governments for arbitration to the President of the United States, and I have, after careful examination, given a decision upon it.

A naval expedition up the Amazon and Madeira rivers has brought back information valuable both for scientific and commercial purposes. A like expedition is about visiting the coast of Africa and the Indian Ocean. The reports of diplomatic and consular officers in relation to the development of our foreign commerce have furnished many facts that have proved of public interest, and have stimulated to practical exertion the enterprise of our people.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes a detailed statement of the operations of that Department of the Government, and of the condition of the public finances.

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were $257,763,898 70; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were $236,964,326 80—leaving a surplus revenue for the year of $20,799,551 90.

The receipts for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1879, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter commencing July 1, 1878, $73,389,743 43; estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters of the year, $191,116,256 57; total receipts for the current fiscal year, actual and estimated, $264,500,000. The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1, actual expenditures, $73,344,573 27; and for the remaining three-quarters of the year, the expenditures are estimated at $166,755,426 73—making the total expenditures, $240,100,000, and leaving an estimated surplus revenue, for the year ending June 30, 1879, of $24,400,000.

The total receipts during the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, estimated according to existing laws, will be $264,500,000; and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be $236,320,412 68; leaving a surplus of $28,179,587 32 for that year.

In the foregoing statements of expenditures, actual and estimated, no amount is allowed for the sinking fund provided for by the act approved February 25, 1862, which requires that one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States shall be purchased or paid within each fiscal year, to be set apart as a sinking fund. There has been, however, a substantial compliance with the condition of the law. By its terms the public debt should have been reduced between 1862 and the close of the last fiscal year, $518,361,806 28; the actual reduction of the ascertained debt, in that period, has been $720,644,739 61; being in excess of the reduction required by the sinking fund act—$202,282,933 33.

The amount of the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, November 1, 1878, was $2,024,200,083 18—a reduction, since the same date last year, of $23,150,517 39.

The progress made during the last year in refunding the public debt at lower rates of interest is very gratifying. The amount of four per cent. bonds sold during the present year prior to November 23, 1878, is $100,270,000, and six per cent. bonds, commonly known as five-twenties, to an equal amount have been, or will be, redeemed as calls mature.

It has been the policy of the Department to place the four per cent. bonds within easy reach of every citizen who desires to invest his savings, whether small or great, in these securities. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that the law be so modified, that small sums may be invested, and that through the post offices, or other agents of the Government, the freest opportunity may be given in all parts of the country for such investments.

The best mode suggested is, that the Department be authorized to issue certificates of deposit, the denomination of ten dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 3:65 per cent. per annum and convertible at any time within one year after their issue into the four per cent. bonds authorized by the funding act, and to be issued only in exchange for United States notes sent to the Treasury by mail or otherwise. Such a provision of law, supported by suitable regulations, would enable any person readily, without cost or risk, to convert his money into an interest-bearing security of the United States, and the money so received could be applied to the resumption of six per cent. bonds.

The coinage of gold during the last fiscal year was $52,798,980. The coinage of silver dollars, under the act passed February 28, 1878, amounted on the 23d of November, 1878, to $19,814,550, of which amount $4,984,947 are in circulation, and the balance, $14,829,603, is still in the possession of the Government.

With views unchanged with regard to the act under which the coinage of silver proceeds, it has been the purpose of the Secretary faithfully to execute the law, and to afford a fair trial to the measure.

In the present financial condition of the country, I am persuaded that the welfare of legitimate business and industry of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make radical changes in the existing financial legislation. Let it be understood that during the coming year the business of the country will be undisturbed by governmental interference with the laws affecting it, and we may confidently expect that the resumption of specie payments, which will take place at the appointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business prosperity.

Let the healing influence of time, the inherent energies of our people, and the boundless resources of our country, have a fair opportunity, and relief from present difficulties will surely follow.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been well and economically supplied, that our small force has been actively employed, and has faithfully performed all the service required of it. The morale of the army has improved, and the number of desertions has materially decreased during the year.

The Secretary recommends—

1. That a pension shall be granted to the widow of the late Lieutenant Henry H. Benner, Eighteenth Infantry, who lost his life by yellow fever while in command of the steamer J. M. Chambers, sent with supplies for the relief of sufferers in the South from that disease.

2. The establishment of the annuity scheme for the benefit of the heirs of deceased officers, as suggested by the Paymaster-General.

3. The adoption by Congress of a plan for the publication of the records of the war of the rebellion, now being prepared for that purpose.

4. The increase of the extra per diem of soldier-teachers employed in post schools, and liberal appropriations for the erection of buildings for schools and libraries at the different posts.

5. The repeal or amendment of the act of June 18, 1878, forbiding the "use of the army as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress."

6. The passage of a joint resolution of Congress legalizing the issues of rations, tents and medicines which were made for the relief of sufferers from yellow fever.

7. That provision be made for the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of certain valuable records, now constantly exposed to destruction by fire.

The recommendations are all commended to your favorable consideration.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that the navy has improved during the last fiscal year. Work has been done on seventy-five vessels, ten of which have been thoroughly repaired and made ready for sea. Two others are in rapid progress towards completion. The total expenditures of the year, including the amount appropriated for the deficiencies of the previous year, were $17,468,392 65. The actual expenses chargeable to the year, exclusive of these deficiencies, were $13,306,914 09, or $767,199 18 less than those of the previous year, and $4,938,677 74 less than the expenses, including the deficiencies. The estimates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, are $14,562,381-45—exceeding the appropriations of the present year only $33,949 75; which excess is occasioned by the demands of the Naval Academy and the Marine Corps, as explained in the Secretary's report. The appropriations for the present fiscal year are $14,528,431 70, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, will be ample for all the current expenses of the department during the year. The amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1st to November 1st, 1878, is $4,740,544 14, of which $70,980 75 has been refunded, leaving as the expenditure for that period $4,666,563 39, or $520,899 24 less than the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General embraces a detailed statement of the operations of the Post-office Department. The expenditures of that Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were $34,165,084 49. The receipts, including sales of stamps, money order business, and official stamps, were $29,277,516 95. The sum of $290,436 90, included in the foregoing statement of expenditures, is chargeable to preceding years, so that the actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are $33,874,647 50. The amount drawn from the Treasury on appropriations, in addition to the revenues of the Department, was $5,307,652 82. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are estimated at $36,571,900, and the receipts from all sources at $30,664,023 90, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the Treasury of $5,907,876 10. The report calls attention to the fact that the compensation of postmasters and of railroads for carrying the mail is governed by law, and that the failure of Congress to appropriate the amounts required for these purposes does not relieve the Government from responsibility, but necessarily increases the deficiency bills which Congress will be called upon to pass.

In providing for the postal service the following questions are presented: Should Congress annually appropriate a sum for its expenses largely in excess of its revenues, or should such rates of postage be established as will make the Department self-sustaining? Should the postal service be reduced by excluding from the mails matter which does not pay its way? Should the number of post routes be diminished? Should other methods be adopted which will increase the revenues or diminish the expenses of the postal service?

The International Postal Congress, which met at Paris, May 1, 1878, and continued in session until June 4 of the same year, was composed of delegates from nearly all the civilized countries of the world. It adopted a new convention, to take the place of the treaty concluded at Berne, October 9, 1874; which goes into effect on the 1st of April, 1878, between the countries whose delegates have signed it. It was ratified and approved, by and with the consent of the President, August 13, 1878. A synopsis of this Universal Postal Convention will be found in the report of the Postmaster General, and the full text in the appendix thereto. In its origin the Postal Union comprised twenty-three countries, having a population of three hundred and fifty millions of people. On the 1st of April next it will comprise forty-three countries and colonies, with a population of more than six hundred and fifty millions people, and will soon, by the accession of the few remaining countries and colonies which maintain organized postal services, constitute, in fact as well as in name, as its new title indicates, a Universal Union, regulating, upon a uniform basis of cheap postage rates, the postal intercourse between all civilized nations.

Some embarrassment has risen out of the conflict between the customs laws of this country and the provisions of the Postal Convention in regard to the transmission of foreign books and newspapers to this country by mail. It is hoped that Congress will be able to devise some means of reconciling the difficulties which have thus been created, so as to do justice to all parties involved.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The business of the Supreme Court, and of the courts in many of the circuits, has increased to such an extent during the past years that additional legislation is imperative to relieve and prevent the delay of justice, and possible oppression to suitors, which is thus occasioned. The encumbered condition of these dockets is presented anew in the report of the Attorney General, and the remedy suggested is earnestly urged for Congressional action. The creation of additional circuit judges, as proposed, would afford a complete remedy, and would involve an expense—at the present rates of salaries—of not more than $60,000 a year.

THE INDIANS.

The annual reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs present an elaborate account of the present condition of the Indian tribes, and of that branch of the public service which ministers to their interests. While the conduct of the Indians generally, has been orderly, and their relations with their neighbors friendly and peaceful, two local disturbances have occurred which were deplorable in their character, but remained, happily, confined to a comparative small number of Indians. The discontent among the Bannocks, which led to the outbreak, appears to have been caused by an insufficiency of food on the reservation, and this insufficiency to have been owing to the inadequacy of the appropriation made by Congress to the wants of the Indians, at a time when the Indians were prevented from supplying the deficiency by hunting. After an arduous pursuit by the troops of the United States, and several engagements, the hostile Indians were reduced to subjection, and the larger part of them surrendered themselves as prisoners. In this connection, I desire to call attention to the recommendation made by the Secretary of the Interior, that a sufficient fund be placed at the disposal of the Executive, to be used, with proper accountability, at discretion, in sudden emergencies of the Indian service.

The other case of disturbance was that of a band of Northern Cheyennes who suddenly left their reservation in the Indian Territory and marched rapidly through the States of Kansas and Nebraska in the direction of their old hunting grounds, committing murders and other crimes on their way. From documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Interior, it appears that this disorderly band

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE,
Attorney-at-Law,
ja17t-tf Bellefonte, Pa., Office on High St.

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE,
Attorney-at-Law,
office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD,
Attorneys-at-Law,
v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. S. KELLER,
Attorney-at-Law,
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D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
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ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
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Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

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Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

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DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,
DENTIST.
A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.
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New Advertisements.

THE SUN FOR '79.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

THE SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. This is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American Journal.

THE SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not an organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for honest Democrat against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded, for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right That is THE SUN's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

THE SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. THE SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, THE SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent Administration, and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthly abhorence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of THE SUN's work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN, as a political, a literary and a general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

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Announcements for 1878–9.

Among the attractions for the coming year are the following:

"HAWORTHS," a serial novel by Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." The scene of Mrs. Burnett's new novel is laid in Lancashire; the hero is a young inventor of American birth. "Haworth's" is the longest story Mrs. Burnett has yet written. It will run through twelve numbers of the Monthly, beginning with November, 1878, and will be profusely illustrated.

FALCONBERG, a serial novel, by H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunnar," "The Man who Lost his Name," &c. In this romance, the author graphically describes the peculiarities of Norse immigrant life in a Western settlement.

A Story of New Orleans, by George W. Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of "Falconberg." This story will exhibit the state of society in Creole, Louisiana, about the years 1805-4-5, the time of the Cession, and a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the present reconstruction period.

Portraits of American Poets. This series (begun in August with the portrait of Bryant) will be continued, that of Longfellow appearing in November. These portraits are drawn from life by Wyatt Eaton and engraved by T. Cole. They will be printed separately on tinted paper, as frontispieces of four different numbers. Illustrated sketches of the lives of the poets will accompany these portraits.

Studeats in the Sierras.—A series of papers (mostly illustrated) by John Muir, the California naturalist. The most graphic and picturesque and, at the same time, exact and trustworthy studies of "The California Alps" that have yet been made. The series will sketch the California Passes, Lakes, Wind Storms and Forests.

A New View of Brazil. Mr. Herbert H. Smith, of Cornell University, a companion of the late Prof. Hartt, is now in Brazil, with Mr. J. Wells Champney (the artist who accompanied Mr. Edward King in his tour through "The Great South"), preparing for SCRIBNER a series of papers on the present condition—the cities, rivers and resources of the great empire of South America.

The "Johnny Reb" Papers, by an "ex-Confederate" soldier, will be among the raciest contributions to SCRIBNER during the coming year. They are written and illustrated by Mr. Allen C. Redwood, of Baltimore. The first of the series, "Johnny Reb at Play," appears in the November number.

The Leading Eur pean Universities. We are now having prepared for SCRIBNER, articles on the leading Universities of Europe. They will be written by an American College Professor, Mr. H. H. Boyesen, of Cornell, (author of "Falconberg," &c.), and will include sketches of the leading men in each of the most important Universities of Great Britain and the Continent.

Among the additional series of papers to appear may be mentioned those on How Shall we Spell, (two papers by Prof. Lounsbury), The New South, Lawn-Planting for Small Places, (by Samuel Parsons, of Flushing), Canada of To-day, American Art and Artists, American Archæology, Modern Inventors; also, Papers of Travel, History, Physical Science, Studies in Literature, Political and Social Science, Stories, Poems; "Topics of the Time," by Dr. J. G. Holland; record of new Inventions and Mechanical Improvements; Papers on Education, Decoration, &c.; Book Reviews; fresh bits of Wit and Humor, &c., &c., &c.

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Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after June 2, 1878:

	SUMMER.	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	10 55 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 20 a m
" "	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" "	Williamsport	2 20 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 25 p m
"	arr at Renoo	4 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 30 p m
"	arr at Lock Haven	8 40 p m
	EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 14 a m
	arr at Harrisburg	11 55 a m
"	Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 45 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 05 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 58 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 35 a m
ACCO'M. Leaves	Renovo	7 55 a m
"	arr. at Lock Haven	10 40 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

	WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven		5 25	3 25
	Flemington	5 29	3 30
	Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
	Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
	Eagleville	5 50	3 51
	Howard	6 00	4 00
	Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
	Curtin	6 13	4 16
	Milesburg	6 23	4 25
	Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
	Milesburg	6 43	4 45
	Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
	Unionville	6 58	4 58
	Julian	7 09	5 10
	Martha	7 18	5 21
	Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
	Hannah	7 34	5 40
	Fowler	7 40	5 46
	Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
	Vail	7 53	5 58
	East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone		8 05	6 10
	EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone		7 08	8 30
	East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
	Vail	7 19	8 42
	Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
	Fowler	8 54	7 30
	Hannah	7 36	9 02
	Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
	Martha	7 52	9 20
	Julian	8 01	9 30
	Unionville	8 11	9 42
	Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
	Milesburg	8 24	9 55
	Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
	Milesburg	8 45	10 15
	Curtin	8 55	10 25
	Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
	Howard	9 08	10 40
	Eagleville	9 18	10 52
	Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
	Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
	Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven		9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. SHUGERT having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny-st., Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro. has stocked it with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,
Chemicals,
Perfumery,
Soaps, Combs,
Brushes,
Trusses,
Supporters,
Braces,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist, heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

9 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. P. GREEN,
DRUGGIST,
Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,
PLUMBER,
GAS AND STEAM FITTER.
We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,
7-4f Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

STILL AHEAD!!

BEATS ALL.

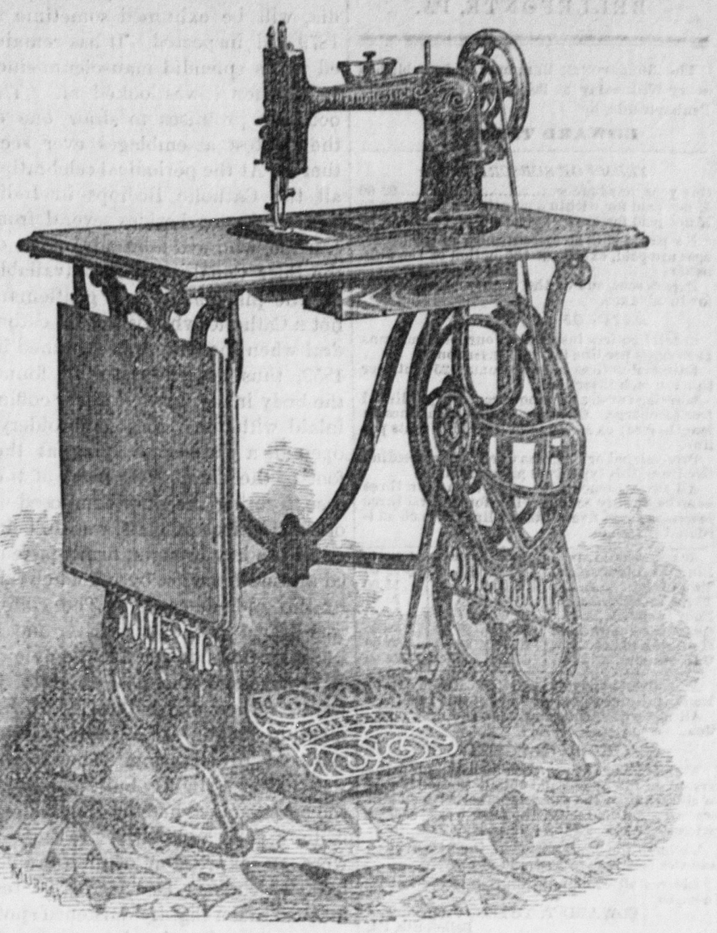
LIGHTEST RUNNING.

ROOMY.

Self-Threading.

THE LEADING MACHINE OF THE AGE.

Call at the
Music Store.
FOR SALE BY
Bunnell & Aikens,
Dealers in
Pianos, Organs
AND
Sewing Machines.



N. B.—Persons selecting a machine and taking it away get an agents percentage off. Save your money.

Medical.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.
A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,
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BOSTON, MASS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
Is a Vegetable Preparation
invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

Price 25 Cents a Box.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES
flesh wounds, frozen limbs, salt rheum, chilblains, sore breast, sore lips, erysipelas, ringworms, scald head, chapped hands, burns, cancers, felons, scalds, sores, ulcers, wounds, stings, shingles, festers, wens, sties, piles, abcess, freckles, bunions, sprains, boils, bites, cuts, whitlows, warts, blisters, tan, pimples, corns, scurvy, itch, ingrowing nails, nettle rash, mosquito and flea bites, spider stings,
And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, and at all country stores throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price by mail 30 cents.
10-33-1y

Health and Happiness.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila 10-2 1y

D. I. C.
Is an absolute and irresistable cure for
DRUNK-
enness, Intemperance and the use of opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for any of them perfectly odious and disgusting. Giving everyone perfect and irresistable control of the sobriety of themselves and their friends.

It prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.

Package, prepaid, to cure 1 to 5 persons, $2, or at your druggists, $1.75. Temperance and charitable societies should use it.

It is harmless and never-failing.

HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., Sole Agents,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE HOP COUGH CURE
Destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves and produces rest. It never fails in performing a perfect cure where there is a shadow of hope.
Try it once and you will find it so.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 46-4t

Do you want to make some money?

If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the **Rotary Seive.** The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.

Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For particulars address, C. M. WHITE,
Gen. Agt. West Penn'a. Pittsburg, Pa.
10-27.

CHILDREN'S SHOES!
Wear twice as long with either the
SILVER
"Or A. S. T. Co.,
BLACK TIP
UPON THEM.
46-4t

Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

OPENING OF THE
FALL SEASON.

Valentines & Co.

HAVE LAID IN A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
Queensware, Glassware, &c., &c.

REMEMBER OUR LOW PRICES:

Tea, per pound	40 cents
Coffee, per pound	20 cents
Soap, per cake	4 cents
Syrup, per gallon	60 cents

SALT IS LOWER THAN EVER—A Car Load just received.

Wanted---1000 Bushel Potatoes

Will pay the HIGHEST market price for Butter and Eggs.

Humes' Block, - Bellefonte, Pa.

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ADVERTISING
To Reach Readers Outside of the Large Cities.

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Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
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Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

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We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Fraud to be Punished.

Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, has introduced a bill to punish fraud in the Congressional elections. It makes it unlawful to use ballots written or printed upon tissue paper, or upon any piece of paper less than five inches in length or three inches in width. It declares that any person who violates this section shall be held guilty of felony, and punished, upon conviction, by a fine of not more than $1,000, and by imprisonment of not more than two years. The bill provides that all ballots, such as those described, shall be rejected and not counted, and that any election officer counting such ballots shall, upon conviction, be punished in the manner already described.

Another section directs that all ballots cast at Congressional elections shall be written or printed upon plain white paper, and shall have on the outside no distinguishing marks. The third section makes it a felony to commit frauds at Congressional elections by stuffing ballot-boxes or making false counts, or by aiding or advising any one to do so. It is also made a felony to deprive any legal voter of the right formally to cast his vote by violence, force, fraud or trickery, or by the same means to prevent a fair and honest count of the legal votes cast. This bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, but it is hardly likely to receive attention during the present session.

THE British Parliament convened last Thursday. The Queen's speech, read in the House of Lords, was unusually short. Her Majesty regrets that she has been compelled to summon Parliament at a date earlier than usual, but the action of the Ameer of Afghanistan compelled her to send an expedition into his territory, and she has taken the earliest opportunity of calling Parliament together and making to it the communication required by law. The papers on the subject will be laid before Parliament. Assurances from all foreign powers are friendly, and she has every reason to believe that the arrangements for the pacification of Europe made by the treaty of Berlin will be satisfactorily carried out. The estimates for the ensuing year will in due time be submitted to the House of Commons. She proposes that after full deliberation upon the matter which has led her to anticipate Parliament's usual time of meeting, and after a suitable recess, it should proceed to the consideration of various measures for the public benefit, which will then be laid before it.

IT is proposed in Germany to get rid of the socialistic element by shipping it to the United States and elsewhere. The world well knows our tendency to preserve and glory in our record as a free people, but we should not be imposed upon. We say to foreign countries, keep your dirty trash at home, and send us something better, if you have it. If you haven't anything respectable and law-abiding to represent you abroad, give Uncle Sam a million or two to pay their court expenses the first year.

To Be Exhumed.

The remains of Francis Xavier, the Roman Catholic Apostle of India, will be exhumed sometime in 1879 and inspected. It has remained in its splendid mausoleum since 1859, when it was looked at. The occasion promises to draw one of the greatest assemblages ever seen there. At the periodical celebration all the Catholic Bishops in India will be present, besides several from Europe, who will take advantage of the Suez Canal, now first available for the pilgrimage. A gentleman, not a Catholic, who visited the cathedral when the body was exhumed in 1859, thus describes it: "I found the body in its massive silver coffin, inlaid with the richest embroidery, open in a glass case lying at the foot of the altar. The front of the case, forming the door composed of one solid piece of glass, was unlocked with a key brought, firmly fastened around his wrist by a gold chain, by the aide-de-camp. The coffin was drawn out on truckles, and I knelt by the side for a closer view. It represented a man of about forty years, rather under than over the medium height, in a most perfect state of preservation. The frame was that of a slightly built man, and the countenance had the appearance of holy calm and peace. In fact, it wore an expression of unutterable love which was fascinating. I remarked that a slightly darkened spot appeared under the left eye, and this I was told had appeared since the previous inspection some twenty years before, and was supposed to be occasioned by a blow received by the apostle at the time of his murder."

The Trade Dollar.

The trade dollar, which is such a nuisance in our domestic transactions is nevertheless quite an important coin in the world's coinage. The Japanese government is about to change its yen or dollar to correspond to the American trade dollar in value, so as to circulate like that coin in China. The London *Economist* wishes that the British government "had taken time by the forelock and coined a British trade dollar for circulation in the far East." The coinage of the American trade dollar made San Francisco the chief silver market of the world, enabling shipments to be sent from that point anywhere, of any amount and in standard coin. English opinion sets more and more strongly in favor of efforts to restore the value of silver. The Pall Mall *Gazette* has taken up the cause of silver very urgently, and shows that the fall of silver increases the interest of British Indian loans nearly 50 per cent. and is a great loss to all who have remittances from India payable in silver, $15,000,000 a year at least. American travelers home from London represent the opinion at the bank of England to be in favor of the early rise of silver, but this is probably based on news of the temporary cessation in the Nevada production, while a broader view forces the conclusion that the American silver resources are far from realized as yet.

THE most exciting political contest that has taken place in New Haven, Con., was that of the municipal elections last week. It was a complete Republican triumph. Hobart B. Biglow, Republican was elected Mayor by a large majority over Shelton, Democrat, and Gallagher, Greenback. The remainder of the Republican ticket for city and town officers is also elected. The result is a remarkable political revolution, as in the State and National elections the city is Democratic by 1,500 majority. Another sign of the times.

JUDGE KELLEY, who has hitherto been a fiat money man, and the most learned advocate of that theory, says the late elections amounted to a verdict for honest money. No efforts in Congress that will tend to retard the resumption of specie payments will receive his support or commendation. How d'ye gulp that down, Greenie? Another prop gone.

THE *Watchman* of last week aimed its gun towards Gen. Grant, and gave him a shot because the Bulgarian people talk of making him King. The corporation editor exclaims, "what an exodus of thieves and rascals there would be then from this country!" Wouldn't you likely be in that crowd, Meek? Your Big Sandy record answers, "Yes!"

THE President's little speech on Southern affairs, given in his message, don't find much company among Democrats.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Word for Deer.

MR. EDITOR: — Every now and then, in our little borough, we have seen of late passing to the depot for shipment one or more of those beautiful animals that we are accustomed to call deer. They do not go alive, however, to take passage as other *dears* upon the railway train: all "stiff and stark" and prone, silent and unresisting, they are carried away as the coveted prize of successful hunters. The indescribable enthusiasm and stimulating exhilaration of the chase are, of course, agreeable to those who gird on their accoutrements and summon the cunning hound for the inspiring sport upon the mountains. But as the frogs protested to the boy who had heaped up his pile of stones on the edge of their pond for a vigorous bombardment of the placid little lake, "the sport of the boy was the death of the frogs," so in this case, the enjoyment of the hunter is costly experience to the little and beautiful deer. It is not to be supposed that deer hunting will cease, but would it not be well for those who most enjoy this exciting sport to give the game a breathing spell until a far greater number of these exquisitely-shaped and active animals are found in our mountains and valleys? As settlers increase in number, and the wide forests that once afforded shelter to the hunted deer are hewed away, the noble buck and timid doe, with their young, are more than ever exposed to peril. Where will the deer be before long at this rate of progress? It would be a pity to clean them out so thoroughly that the clatter of their feet and the beauty of their agile limbs and forms shall be remembered only as delights of the past. Why not spare them that they may gather strength and remain as a living decoration of our hills and plains?

So much do some admire the deer that they would rather have the lifeless iron cast of the animal, standing with its mockery of the living "thing of beauty" in some prominent part of a garden lawn, than to have nothing to remind them that such a forest animal once existed, and still manages to eke out a furtive life of a few months upon some partly secluded hillside. Why not keep the living model among us, that our eyes may occasionally see the fences scaled at a magnificent bound, the broad valley traversed by a swift and graceful flight that makes its wide expanse seem but a handbreadth under flying foot, the mountain tops and sides skimmed over by "a glossy form of winged life" as if there were no crags to mount nor chasms to cross nor trees to hinder? Why not? Speak for the deer, Mr. Editor, seeing that it seems to lack no beautiful gift save that of "swift-winged words." Speak for it soon, so that it may increase and multiply and replenish the hills that at the present rate of "going and hunting" would soon be trodden by the feet of deer no more.

AN ADMIRER OF DEER.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—A communication appeared in last week's *Watchman* in regard to "that Greenback-Republican supper," which is quite in keeping, so far as lack of truthfulness and contemptible slurs are concerned, with the usual tone of that paper. Allow me to correct some of its misstatements and repel some of its intimations. While it may be true that Messrs. Mahaffey and Dunham, the two gentlemen to whom the *Watchman* scribler so amusingly alludes to as "one of Cameron's pet P. M's., and the other mogul of disappointed factions of all odds and ends," and of whom some of the good things so temptingly arranged for the supper by Mrs. Weaver's skillful hands—and which men purceased and paid for—were somewhat interested in getting up the affair, it is al so true that the "prime movers and most active persons" in it were Colonel Joseph Royer and Doctor Hensyl, two of the most pronounced and reliable Republicans in the county, and W. G. Comerford, Esq., who, although he has heretofore acted with the Democrats, seems to have seen the error of his ways as he did more to accomplish the defeat of the old rebel spmpathizing party in our borough than any life-long Republican in it, working for the defeat of his old political associates with all the zeal of a new convert. Neither of these gentlemen can truthfully be accused of greenback proclivities.

Mr. Weaver, the proprietor of the Howard House, at which the supper was had, is a very respectable gentleman, who pays his bills with as much promptness and punctuality, I venture to say, as the *Watchman's* scurrilous correspondent. The fact that he is comparative stranger in our place should secure him immunity from such low attacks as this scribler has been guilty of. Being a German, he may not speak the English language quite so smoothly as the would-be smart correspondent of the *Watchman*, but this should be no excuse for making him the butt of ill-bred ridicule. The supper was a very respectable affair, gotten up by very respectable gentlemen and in a very creditable manner, and, although its avowed purpose was "a sort of thanksgiving over the defeat of the Democrats" in this district, that is no reason the correspondents of Democratic organs should not tell the truth about it, or should attempt to scandalize those concerned in it.

A GUEST THAT WASN'T HUNGRY.

LEMONT, Pa., Dec. 5, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—

I am not in the habit of writing for publication, nevertheless I feel like giving you a history of my western trip.

I left Bellefonte on the 4.35 P.M. train, on the 21st of October, for the West. Changed cars at Tyrone and Pittsburg, arriving at Naperville, Du Page Co., Ill., the next evening at 11 P. M. when I found my daughter waiting to meet me. Next morning, she accompanied me to Plattville, Kendall Co., where we visited our relatives and old acquaintances. We were very kindly treated by all, and every thing was done to make our visit agreeable and pleasant.

I did not expect to see mountains and hills, rocks and stones, but was surprised to see such beautiful fields of the richest of soil, black as an old coal hearth. The corn crop is very good; stalks high and ears large. Many of the farmers were still busy husking (or picking, as they call it there). The price of corn is low, but raising is so much cheaper than in the East that they can afford to sell cheaply. One man with a team will put out from forty to forty-five acres, work, husk and crib it without any assist- One man will, with a team, husk and crib fifty bushels of shelled corn in one day. One man husked 176 bushels ears on last Saturday. John R. Smith Jr., a young man from Huntingdon county, now working, on a farm near Plattville, went out with his team at daylight and came in with his load at ten minutes of eleven. I saw the load weighed, and it amounted to 44½ bushels, shelled corn. Last Friday a friend handed me an Eastern paper. On opening, I found it to be the latest Bellefonte REPUBLICAN.

Very little complaint of hard times is heard in the West. I am well pleased with the western country. I met with no pick-pockets, nor did I see many persons under the influence of liquor. JOS. BAKER.

Sensation in Clearfield Co. Court.

Persons who attended court last week, says the *Raftman's Journal*, probably observed a woman in constant attendance. She generally occupied a seat near the front, but at other times made herself conspicuous by promenading about the aisles. Her name is Ross, and having been deserted by her husband, for the past year she and her two children have been supported by the Overseers of the Poor of this borough. Last week the Overseers saw proper to have the Court bind over one of her children to a gentleman in the upper part of the county. This very much incensed the woman, whose reason seems to be a little shaken, and she refused to be satisfied with the course of the law, and day after day was in her place in the court room demanding that Judge Mayer give her an order for the recovery of the child.

Finally on Friday she went out and purchased a revolver, and after it was in her possession declared that if she did not get her child back that afternoon she would shoot Judge Mayer as he sat on the bench. She then went and sat in her accustomed place. The Judge was shortly notified of the threat she had made, and sent the Sheriff to disarm her. She had the revolver in her lap, loaded, when the Sheriff approached her, and requested her to go with him to his office. She did so, was relieved of the revolver and then went back and sat down again. Had the Judge paid no attention to her threat, there is no telling what might have been the result.

PREPARATIONS are being made to give General Grant a high old reception on his return from beyond the sea. The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will be invited to attend the reception to be given at Boston.

THE present session of Congress, it is thought, will not come up to a traveling circus, so far as pure worthlessness is concerned.

POOR Andy Curtin cannot swallow the bitter pill of defeat without a struggle. He proposes to contest—on exactly what ground we do not learn. It might be supposed that a candidate defeated in a district where he ought to have had over 4,000 majority, would feel like sitting down in quietness and peace.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, '78.

It is agreed on all hands that fewer people were here to give *eclat* to the annual opening of Congress than on any similar occasion since 1861. The boarding-house keeper is correspondingly depressed, and the hotel keepers are in the dumps, for it foreshadows an unprofitable season to the latter, and many vacant rooms in the houses of those depending on winter visitors to fill them, and thus aid in liquidating the bills contracted during the dull intervals between sessions. Heavy reductions of force in the several departments within the past eighteen months have largely lessened the number of our permanent population. It is not an over estimate to say that fully one-fourth of all the houses in Washington are now vacant, besides from one to half a dozen unoccupied rooms in many (more than half, perhaps,) of the houses really occupied. This excess of accommodations is one of the inheritences of the war, and the few years immediately following its cessation. The first troops that came here in 1861, found the National Capital literally a "city of magnificent distances," or rather an overgrown, struggling village, occupying the obtuse angle of territory formed by the Potomac on the South and East, and by the Eastern Branch on the South and East. It had a population of between fifty and sixty thousand. Its length, as measured by Pennsylvania avenue, was not much short of five miles, and it extended northward to a varying distance, at no place exceeding two miles from the river front. The most populous part of the town was built on what was originally a swamp, flanked on the east by Capitol Hill, and on the west by Georgetown. Barring Government buildings and other property, it was at that time not very unlike other Southern villages in appearance, social usages and in lack of public spirit. With few exceptions, the streets were unpaved—were in fact nothing better than dirt roads. They were almost impassable after a rain, and were quite so after the infrequent snow falls. There was no system of underground sewerage worthy of mention. The rain-fall found its way by the gutters to the lowest point, where it slowly evaporated, leaving loads of filth to rot in the sun and aggravate the prevailing types of disease. The slovenly condition of the streets was rendered the more intolerable by the droves of cattle, hogs, goats, geese, &c., which roamed them at will. Hardly any branch of business was represented by wholesale houses. Public schools were almost unknown. Regular auction sales of "niggers" were held. But the war brought with it the enterprising iconclast. Hordes of northern and western men marched in at the north and east end of the town, as the secession sympathizers shook the dust of his native town or the city of his adoption from his feet and hastened to join the host of rebellion across the Potomac. Under the influence of the newcomers a new Washington arose almost in a night. His innovating hand fell with resistless and crushing force on old customs. He breathed the breath of life into every department, and the struggling, dirty, nerveless, squalid old capitol became a magnificent city in less than two decades from the time of his entry, rivaling the great cities of the North and West in every appliance—necessity, convenience and luxury that goes to make up the modern town. But in getting from the inflation statue down to hard pan, we have suffered in common with every other section, and in the re-adjustment to the new order of things, many have been crushed and ground to powder, and we seem destined to drain the cup to its lowermost dregs.

The embargo laid on the transcontinental trade, by the Central Pacific R. R., its defiance of Congress, its proposed consolidation with the Union Pacific road, giving the corporation the enormous capital of $400,000,000, sufficient to debauch Legislatures and buy Congress, if it goes as cheap as former ones, and the need as a first step to the revival of prosperity to open up the rich mines and farming lands of Texas. New Mexico and Arizona have all united to make the public and Congress look with more favor on the proposed Texas Pacific road, whose merits were so ably presented in the Senate on Tuesday last, by Senator Matthews. LEO.

THE most startling information within the last fortnight is that which announces that Queen Victoria's mind is affected. The *Whitehall Review* says: "The epidemic which has attacked—in one case fatally—the children of perhaps the most beautiful, and assuredly not the least distinguished, of the Queen's fair daughters, the Princess Alice, of Hesse, has affected Her Majesty very profoundly, and this circumstance, so fraught with anxiety, together with the continued tension in the political situation, has rendered a journey southward something more than a matter of expediency. The Queen's health is surprisingly robust. Mentally, however, the conditions are reversed."

—Fine boxed paper and envelopes at John C. Miller & Co.'s model book store. Twenty-five envelopes for five cents; Twenty-four sheets of paper for seven cents.

Our Wasp's Nest.

FROM NOWHERE, TO NO ONE, BY NOBODY.

A Borough.

The people of ——— have for quite a while been divided against themselves, laboring under a heavy load of local dissention. At times no silver lining could be seen skirting the cloud—no possible adjustment of differences. Not being concerned, we smiled, and asked "Where will it stop?" Let us see. In the interest of the borough, Mr. Squeers canvassed the entire town, bringing into the fold such influential natives as Mr. Do-little, Ginx's Baby, Snarley on, Pickwick Pecksniff, Mr. Koons and others. Billy Button, the recognized leader of the dissenters, howled until he was able to place his thumb upon Or-i-ginnal, Hans Yawcup, Honissquk (old man not afraid), Purcukicx (pleasant face), Mrs. Cloventongue and others. Occasionally they meet, and then "curses not loud but deep" rend the air painfully distinct. As, for instance, Mr. Squeers sees Billy and approaches him.

Mr. Squeers—"You have been to Bellefonte?"

Billy—"Yes; and by the Eternal you shall have no borough. All you desire is to shove onto the township the new road to the Forks; to get clear of paying the school tax your fathers and fathers' fathers have paid before you."

Mr. S.—"No, brother, you mistake."

B.—"I have not done. *You* will want us to elect you Chief Burgess." Taking Mr. S. by the sleeve they retire 'round the corner. "More than that, my dear Squeers, I expect to be a candidate myself ere long, and cannot carry the township if you succeed. Oh! for God's sake, S., don't do it."

The remainder we did not hear, nor did we care to. Enough has been elucidated to allow us to form an opinion why the members of each party are so bitter in fighting the good fight. Nearly all have axes to grind—nearly all expect a good bone to pick.

Hons Yawcup is terribly opposed. He speaks in thunder tones, causing cold chills to play hide and seek among the interstices of the spinal column of any one unfortunate enough to hear him. Pleasant-face, though not so loud as some others, is yet as deep as possible. Old-man-not-afraid is not doing for himself, but is employed by Hans. Or-i-gin-nal does not say why he is not in favor, nor does it matter very much, as his influence can be spared very easily.

Why, Billy Button seems no mystery after hearing the above controversy. He wants some kind of an office—the better the pay the better he will like it.

We assume the responsibility of saying—"By all means give us the borough. The sidewalks, such as they are, do not deserve the name. We should have one more school. We should have better order in town, and as Hans would say, 'you wand a log up.' For reasons not to be mentioned, a borough would be a veritable benefit."

Next week we intend to show what amount of influence Mr. Meek has in Our Nest.

A Complete Newspaper.

The enterprise that has made THE WEEKLY TIMES not only the best journal of its class in Philadelphia, but, by general acknowledgement, the best journal for the family circle issued from any press, is scrupulously maintained. Its contributors from week to week are among the foremost men of the nation, and no department of news or literature is slighted on any pretext. It is adapted as well to women as to men; hence, although its political intelligence is full and accurate and its political editorials free and fearless, liberal provision is made for religious, literary, dramatic and musical matters, wit and humor, travels and adventure, fiction, poetry, fashions, and the chronicle of current social events. The special correspondents of THE WEEKLY TIMES are found at every news centre, embracing all American and European capitals, and they are charged to spare no trouble or expense to give its readers the best and earliest accounts of matters of current interest in every department of the world of news. In addition to the regular correspondence thus provided, this journal is chosen by many of the most eminent men of the day as a medium of communication with the public. The "Annals of the War" embracing chapters of unwritten history contributed by prominent actors in the war of the rebellion, are a valuable feature of the paper, and have become a recognized depository of such matters, whether from a Northern or Southern standpoint. This department, as well as all others, will be well sustained during the coming year. Selections of of some of the most valuable war articles that have already have been made, to answer the general demand for their publication in book form. The volume thus compiled, covering about 800 pages (price, $4), handsomely illustrated and elegantly bound, is offered as a premium for subscribers. A copy of the "Annals" will be given as a premtum to any one sending $15 for a club of ten, or $25 for a club of twenty. Club terms of THE WEEKLY TIMES: One copy, one year, $2 five copies, one year, $8: ten copies, one year, $15; twenty copies, one year, $25. Address, THE TIMES, Phila., Pa.

IT was rumored in front of the State House yesterday that a defeated candidate for Congress away up in one of the interior districts, a. g. Curtin by name, was for two terms a Republican Governor of Pennsylvania. Can such things be and overcome us like a summer cloud, without a. g. c. being unable to borrow an umbrella, or glide into the unlatched door of a woodshed for shelter?—*Sunday Dispatch.*

NEWMAN---The King Clothier,

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Clothing made to order at Lowest Prices by first-class Tailors.

Knows How 'Tis Himself.

Mr. R. H. Brainard, of the Clearfield County *Times*, visited Bellefonte not long since, and, like most people, went away pleased. Speaking of his visit, he says: "We call it a beautiful place, although we saw it under great disadvantages and a pouring rain. The location is romantic as well as picturesque; the buildings, public and private, are far more elegant and substantial than one generally sees in country towns; the merchants show a marked degree of enterprise in business, we judge, by the elegant display of their goods, and, above all, their liberal patronage of the press of the town. We could mention much of interest relative to the town, but time forbids. One thing we must not forget, however, and that is the gentlemanly and courteous treatment we received at the hands of Messrs. Houseal & Teller, proprietors of the famous Brockerhoff House. In all our travels we have failed to find a superior house, and should we ever visit it again, of course the Brockerhoff will be our stopping place. We found time to drop into the *Watchman* and REPUBLICAN offices, both lively and popular papers of opposite politics. The *Watchman* is the Democratic organ, whose rudder is guided by Hon. P. Gray Meek and his versatile assistant, Joe W. Furey. The REPUBLICAN is the Republican organ, under the management of Mr. E. T. Tuten and his assistant, Mr. A. S. Grow, both vigorous writers. These papers have fine offices, located in fine brick buildings, and are prosperous organs of their respective parties."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"SPIRITUAL SONGS."—A NEW HYMN AND TUNE BOOK.—It is with the view of giving the churches a service of praise, in which christians of every name can unite, that this collection of "Spiritual Songs" has been prepared, and is now offered to the public.

One of the strongest vindications of the essential unity of all evangelical christians of different names is to be found in the fact that they pray and sing alike. Everywhere one hears the same grand old hymns, wedded to the same grand old tunes; and even though the christian convert in heathen lands may sing in an unknown tongue, the traveler will recognize the music of the song. "Spiritual Songs" does not claim to be a complete manual of hymology; but, as its name implies, it is a selection of hymns with music for both the congregations and the choirs. The task of selection and arrangement has been undertaken by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., whose works hold so high a place in the favor of the churches, in response to a call from many congregations for a book containing not only the standard lyrics with their recognized music but also the new hymns and tunes which are the fruits of the advanced spirituality and taste of the present day. The book will be very tasteful in appearance, and of convenient size and shape and weight for holding in the hand. The type will be full-faced and clear, and the paper light and firm, insuring at once comprehensiveness, compactness, and a moderate price.

The standard edition will be bound in muslin, with red edges, but without ornament, except on the inner side of the cover, which will have an appropriate design with texts of Scripture.

☞The extra edition (gilt-edged) will be bound in American gros-grain silk from the looms of Cheney Bros. of South Manchester, Conn. This style of binding, which is entirely new, it is believed will prove to be as durably as it is elegant.

"Spiritual Songs" will be published early in January. Advance copies will be sent to the trade.

SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, New York.

"IF YOU EVER MARRY" and have a family of children running about the house, making the time pass pleasantly both to parents and children, and should discover at any time that one of those bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked children are troubled with a Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, or any Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption, our advice is, go immediately to some druggist and get a bottle of "HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR," an article which, we understand, was used for years in the private practice of Dr. HALE, a celebrated physician of Europe, to the entire satisfaction of his patient. The article, we understand, is now manufactured, according to the original recipe, by C. N. CRITTENTON of No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York, who is now the sole owner and proprietor, he having paid a very large amount of money for the right of same, and from what we hear he is selling very large quantities. In fact, he has had to enlarge his laboratory and increase his help to supply the constantly increasing demand, which is good evidence of how the article is appreciated. Every mother is well aware of the medicinal qualities of HONEY and HOREHOUND in soothing and scattering all irritations and inflammations, and that the TAR BALM cleanses and heals the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients in this article keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Our advice is, let no prejudice keep you from trying this medicine of a famous doctor, who has saved thousands of lives with it in his large private practice. It is sold by all druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Great saving to buy large size. Sold by all Druggists.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. 47-4t

TRUTH AND SOBERNESS.—What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and stimulate the whole system? Truth and soberness compels us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless. See "Truths" in another column. 48-2t

New Advertisements.

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E. F. Kunkle's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say it is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottle. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers elsewhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing Seat, Pin or Stomach Worms call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. 49-4t

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT. In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of BENJAMIN LIGGETT, BANKRUPT. } No. 4079 In Bankruptcy. Western District of Pennsylvania ss.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin Liggett, of Eagleville, Liberty township, Centre county, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

WILBUR F. REEDER, Assignee.

vol 10-48-3t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing, or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the hands of H. A. Harnden, of Half Moon township, viz.: One bull, 1 cow, 3 heifers, 4 calves, 19 sheep, 2 hogs, 1 sow with pigs, 1 bay mare, 1 wind mill, 1 saddle, 1 plow, 1 two-horse wagon, as the same belongs to me and is subject to my order at any time. ISAAC GRAY.

Patton, Dec. 3, '78. 48-4t*

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Liberty township, about November 1, 1878, two large steers, supposed to be between three and four years old. One is all white; the other a pale red, each having a piece off the right ear. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the animals away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN T. METZAKER.

Beech Creek, Dec. 2, 1878. 48-3t

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.]

was as fully supplied with the necessaries of life as the four thousand seven hundred other Indians who remained quietly on the reservation, and that the disturbance was caused by men of a restless and mischievous disposition among the Indians themselves. Almost the whole of this band have surrendered to the military authorities, and it is a gratifying fact that, when some of them had take refuge in the camp of the Red Cloud Sioux, with whom they had been in friendly relations, the Sioux held them as prisoners and readily gave them up to the officers of the United States, thus giving new proof of the loyal spirit which, alarming rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, they have uniformly shown ever since the wishes they expressed at the council of September, 1877, had been complied with.

Both of the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of War unite in the recommendation that provision be made by Congress for the organization of a corps of mounted "Indian auxiliaries," to be under the control of the army, and to be used for the purpose of keeping the Indians on their reservations and preventing or repressing disturbance on their part. I earnestly concur in this recommendation. It is believed that the organization of such a body of Indian cavalry, receiving a moderate pay from the Government, would considerably weaken the restless element among the Indians by withdrawing from it a number of young men and giving them congenial employment under the Government, it being a matter of experience that Indians in our service, almost without exception, are faithful in the performance of the duty assigned to them. Such an organization would materially aid the army in the accomplishment of a task for which its numerical strength is somewhat found insufficient.

But, while the employment of force for the prevention or repression of Indian troubles is of occasional necessity, and wise preparation should be made to that end, greater reliance must be placed on humane and civilizing agencies for the ultimate solution of what is called the Indian problem. It may be very difficult, and require much patient effort, to curb the unruly spirit of the savage Indian to the restraints of civilized life, but experience shows that it is not impossible. Many of the tribes which are now quiet and orderly and self-supporting were once as savage as any that at present roam over the plains or in the mountains of the far west, and were then considered inaccessible to civilizing influences. It may be impossible to raise them fully up to the level of the white population of the United States, but we should not forget that they are the aborigines of the country, and called the soil their own on which our people have grown rich, powerful and happy. We owe it to them as a moral duty to help them in attaining at least that degree of civilization which they may be able to reach. It is not only our duty—it is also our interest to do so. Indians who have become agriculturalists or herdsmen, and feel an interest in property, will henceforth cease to be a warlike and disturbing element. It is also a well authenticated fact that Indians are apt to be peaceable and quiet when their children are at school, and I am gratified to know, from the expressions of Indians themselves and from many concurring reports, that there is a steadily increasing desire, even among Indians belonging to comparatively wild tribes, to have their children educated. I invite attention to the reports of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs touching the experiment recently inaugurated, in taking fifty Indian children, boys and girls, from different tribes, to the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute, in Virginia, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in agricultural and other useful work, to be returned to their tribes after the completed course, as interpreters, instructors and examples. It is reported that the officer charged with the selection of those children might have had thousands of young Indians sent with him had it been possible to make provision for them. I agree with the Secretary of the Interior in saying that "the result of this interesting experiment, if favorable, may be destined to become an important factor in the advancement of civilization among the indians."

The question whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made, was, at the last session of Congress, referred to a committee for inquiry and report. Without desiring to anticipate that report, I venture to express the hope that in the decision of so important a question, the views expressed above may not be lost sight of, and that the decision, whatever it may be, will arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service, as well as on the Indians themselves.

THE HOT SPRINGS COMMISSION.

In the enrollment of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, at the last session of Congress, that portion which provided for the continuation of the Hot Springs Commission was omitted. As the commission had completed the work of taking testimony on the many conflicting claims, the suspension of their labors, before determining the rights of claimants, threatened, for a time, to embarrass the interests, not only of the Government, but also of a large number of the citizens of Hot Springs, who were waiting for final action on their claims before beginning contemplated improvements. In order to prevent serious difficulties, which were apprehended, and at the solicitation of many leading citizens of Hot Springs, and others interested in the welfare of the town, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to request the late commissioners to take charge of the records of their proceedings, and to perform such work as could properly be done by them under such circumstances, to facilitate the future adjudication of the claims at an early day, and to preserve the status of the claimants until their sights should be finally determined. The late commissioners complied with that request, and report that the testimony, in all the cases, has been written out, examined, briefted and so arranged as to facilitate an early settlement when authorized by law. It is recommended that the requisite authority be given at as early a day in the session as possible, and that a fair compensation be allowed the late commissioners for the expense incurred and the labor performed by them since the 25th of June last.

THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

I invite the attention of Congress to the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Interior with regard to the preservation of the timber on the public lands of the United States. The protection of the public property is one of the first duties of the Government. The Department of the Interior should, therefore, be enabled by sufficient appropriations to enforce the laws in that respect. But this matter appears still more important as a question of public economy. The rapid destruction of our forests is an evil fraught with the gravest consequence, especially in the mountainous districts, where the rocky slopes, once denuded of their trees, will remain so forever. There the injury, once done, cannot be repaired. I fully concur with the Secretary of the Interior in the opinion that, for this reason, legislation touching the public timber in the mountainous States and Territories of the West, should be especially well considered, and that existing laws, in which the destruction of the forests is not sufficiently guarded against, should be speedily modified. A general law concerning this important subject appears to be a matter of urgent public necessity.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

From the organization of the government the importance of encouraging by all possible means the increase of our agricultural productions has been acknowledged and urged upon the attention of Congress and people as the surest and readiest means of increasing our substantial and enduring prosperity.

The words of Washington are as applicable to-day as when, in his eighth annual message, he said: "It is not to be doubted that with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse—and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, and none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enable, by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist the spirit of discovery and improvement, this species of enterprise contributing doubly to the increase of improvement by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common centre the results everywhere of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly hath shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefit."

The great preponderance of the agricultural over any other interest in the United States entitles it to all the consideration claimed for it by Washington. About one half of the population of the United States is engaged in agriculture. The value of the agricultural products of the United States for the year of 1878 is estimated at three thousand millions of dollars. The exports of agricultural products for the year 1877, as appears from the report of the Bureau of Statistics, were $524,000,000. The great extent of our country, with its diversity of soil and climate, enables us to produce within our own borders and by our own labor, not only the necessaries but most of the luxuries that are consumed in civilized countries. But, notwithstanding our advantages of soil, climate and intercommunication, it appears from the statistical statements in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, that we import annually from foreign lands many millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products which could be raised in our own country.

Numerous questions arise in the practice of advanced agriculture which can only be answered by experiments, often costly and sometimes fruitless, which are beyond the means of private individuals, and are a just and proper charge on the whole nation for the benefit of the nation. It is a good policy, especially in times of depression and uncertainty in other business pursuits, with a vast area of uncultivated, and hence unproductive territory, wisely opened to homestead settlement, to encourage, by every power and legitimate means, the occupation and tillage of the soil. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to stimulate old and introduce new agricultural industries, to improve the quality and increase the quantity of our products, to determine the value of old or establish the importance of new methods of culture, are worthy of your careful and favorable consideration, and assistance by such appropriations of money and enlargement of facilities as may seem to be demanded by the present favorable conditions for the growth and rapid development of this important interest.

The abuse of animals in transit is widely attracting public attention. A national convention of societies specially interested in the subject has recently met at Baltimore, and the facts developed both in regard to cruelties to animals and the effect of such cruelties upon the public health would seem to demand the careful consideration of Congress, and the enactment of more efficient laws for the prevention of these abuses.

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Education shows very gratifying progress throughout the country, in all the interests committed to the care of this important office. The report is especially encouraging with respect to the extention of the advantages of the common school system in sections of the country where the general enjoyment of the privilege of free schools is not yet attained.

To education more than to any other agency we are to look, as the resource for the advancement of the people, in the requisite knowledge and appreciation of their rights and responsibilities as citizens, and I desire to repeat the suggestion obtained in my former message in behalf of the enactment of appropriate measures by Congress for the purpose of supplementing, with national aid, the local systems of education in the several States.

Adequate accommodation for the great library, which is overgrowing the capacity of the rooms now occupied at the Capitol, should be provided without further delay. This invaluable collection of books, manuscripts and illustrative art has grown to such proportions, in connection with the copyright system of the country, as to demand the prompt and careful attention of Congress to save it from injury in its present crowded and insufficient quarters. As this library is national in its character, and must, from the nature of the case, increase even more rapidly in the future than in the past, it cannot be doubted that the people will sanction any wise expenditure to preserve it and to enlarge its usefulness.

The appeal of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute for the means to organize, exhibit and make available for public benefit the articles now stored away belonging to the National Museum, I heartily recommended to your favorable consideration.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The attention of Congress is again invited to the condition of the river front of the city of Washington. It is a matter of vital importance to the health of the residents of the National Capitol, both temporary and permanent, that the low lands in front of the city, now subject to tidal overflow, should be reclaimed. In their present condition these flats obstruct the drainage of the city, and are a dangerous source of malarial poison. The reclamation will improve the navigation of the river, by restricting and consequently deepening its cannels, and is also of importance, when considered in connection with the extention of the public ground and the enlargement of the park, west and south of the Washington monument. The report of the Board of Survey, heretofore ordered by act of Congress, on the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georgetown, is respectfully commended to consideration.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia presents a detailed statement of the affairs of the District.

The relative expenditures by the United States and the District for local purposes is contrasted, showing that the expenditures by the people of the District greatly exceed those of the General Government. The exhibit is made in connection with estimates for the requisite repair of the defective pavements and sewers of the city, which is a work of immediate necessity, and, in the same connection, a plan is presented for the permanent funding of the outstanding securities of the District.

The benevolent, reformatory and penal institutions of the District are all entitled to the favorable attention of Congress. The Reform School needs additional buildings and teachers. Appropriations which will place all these institutions in a condition to be models of usefulness and beneficence, will be regarded by the country as liberality wisely bestowed.

The Commissioners, with evident justice, request attention to the discrimination made by Congress against the District in the donation of land for the support of the public schools, and ask that the same liberality that has been shown to the inhabitants of the various States and Territories of the United States, may be extended to the District of Columbia.

The Commissioners also invite attention to the damage inflicted upon public and private interests by the present location of the depot and switching tracks of the several railroads entering the city, and ask for legislation looking to their removal.

Sufficient time has, perhaps, not elapsed since the reorganization of the government of the District under the recent legislation of Congress, for the expression of a confident opinion as as to its successful operation; but the practical results already attained are so satisfactory that the friends of the new government may well urge upon Congress the wisdom of its continuance, without essential modification, until, by actual experience, its advantages and defects may be more fully ascertained.

R. B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 2, 1878.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.

ALBERT CROOKER,

Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists & Apothecaries.

VEGETINE

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct., 1870,

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

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Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief; but, to effect a permanent cure, it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE," which is composed exclusively of Barks, Roots and Herbs.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the labratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

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Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It is the most popular remedy for **COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS,** and **all THROAT** and **LUNG diseases.** Has been in use for *half a century.* Doctors recommend it. J. E. YOUMAN, Long P. O., Ill., says: "It saved my two children from the *grave.*" A. L. SIMMONS, of Baltimore, Md., also says: "It will cure the worst cough immediately." **Take no other!** Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. **E. E. SELLERS & CO.,** *Prop'r,* **Pittsburgh, Pa.**

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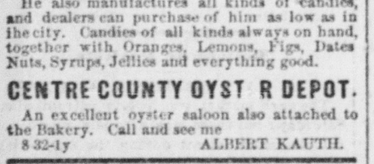

The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of

Before Taking. After Taking.

Self Abuse: as loss of Memory, Universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and consumption and a premature grave.

☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa. vol-10-37-1y

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

Forest Oil Catarrh Remedy

WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION

Where directions are followed. Sold by all druggists in one and two dollar packages. Patients using our remedy should write us fully in their cases, and we will send them special directions. If your druggist has not our remedy, write to us at once for sample package, circulars, &c. Address, F. H. BOWER & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., General agents for the United States and Canada

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools.

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Planing Mill.

Laird, Foutz & Bartley

(Successors to McClellan & Speer)

PROPRIETORS OF

BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings,
Floorings,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stairs,
Building Material,
Cottage Bedsteads,

Frame Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.

LAIRD, FOUTZ & BARTLEY,

10 23 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

Foundry and Machinists.

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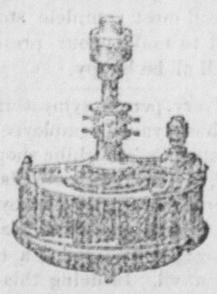

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ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

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PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

5 46a812-tf

THOMAS H. RHOADS,

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

☞Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877

Lumber.

LUMBER.

MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA. } YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

P. B. CRIDER. F. W. CRIDER.

P. B. CRIDER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, PAVING, &c White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Stripping; Posts, Rails, Pailings and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Lath, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.

A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa.,

CELLAR GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

☞A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange 10-16 1y

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ATTENTION,

FARMERS!

Send for a free Specimen copy of the

PRACTICAL FARMER.

(Established 1848.)

The Oldest, Largest, Most Enterprising, Instructive and Valuable Agricultural, Live Stock and Family Journal in America.

IT IS A 64-COLUMN WEEKLY PAPER,

Acknowledged authority on all agricultural topics, and leads the van of American Agricultural Journalism. Has the largest and ablest corps of regular Contributors ever employed on an agricultural paper, under an able and experienced Editorial Management who spare no expense or labor to add everything possible to its value.

Subscription Rates Reduced for 1879 Payable in Advance.

One year, 52 Issues, - $1.50

Making it the cheapest first-class Agricultural Weekly in the country.

Liberal Premiums or cash Commissions to Club Agents.

Specimen copies sent free.

Address,

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

48 2t Philadelphia, Pa.

THEY ALL WANT IT,

Because it is a family newspaper of pure, sound reading for old and young, and it contains a reliable and comprehensive summary of all the important News.

THE

New York Observer

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Publishes both the religious and secular news that is desired in any family, while all that is likely to do harm is shut out. It devotes four pages to religious news, and four to secular.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER was first published in 1823; and it is believed to be the only instance of a Religious Newspaper continuing its even course for fifty-six years, without a change of name, doctrine, intent, purpose, or pledge from the date of its birth.

THE 57th VOLUME

will contain all the important news that can interest or instruct; so that any one who reads it will be thoroughly posted.

We do not run a benevolent institution, and we do not ask for the support of charity. We propose to make the Best Newspaper that is published, and we propose to sell it as cheaply as it can be afforded. Let those who want pure, sound, sensible, truthful reading, subscribe for it, and let them induce others to do the same. We are now publishing in the OBSERVER the story of

Joan The Maid,

by Mrs. CHARLES, author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family."

We send no premiums. We will send you the

New York Observer

one year, post-paid, for $3.15. Any one sending with his own subscription the names of NEW subscribers, shall have commission allowed in proportion to the number sent. For particulars see terms in the OBSERVER.

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New York Observer,

48 3t 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

1,000 In Premiums!

And Commissions to All.

AGENTS ARE WANTED

In Every Post Town in the United States to

Send subscriptions for the

BURLINGTON HAWKEYE.

Send five cents for copy and terms to agents

Hawkeye Publishing Co.,

47-3t BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Star Parlor Organ.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

DURING

FEBRUARY & MARCH

WE WILL SELL A

Star Parlor Organ

WITH UPRIGHT WALNUT CASE, CARVED LIDS, CARVED BRACKETS, VENERED PANELS, ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP, HAVING 12 STOPS TWO 5-OCTAVE SETS OF REEDS, AND ONE 3-OCTAVE SET.

LIST PRICE - $275.00.

Reduced Price $85,00.

Deposit the purchase money with your bank or responsible business man AND SEND FOR THE ORGAN. Pay freight and examine it ten days. If it satisfies you the deposit is ours; if you are not entirely satisfied, return the Organ to the railroad station and get your freight, go the bank or business man and get your money. You have not lost a penny and have run no risk.

WE FULLY WARRANT FOR

FIVE YEARS.

We are the bona fide manufacturers, having large factories in WASHINGTON, N. J., driven by steam.

We are the only advertisers from this place who make any part of an Organ.

FOR CASH WITH THE ORDER WE WILL DISCOUNT TEN DOLLARS FROM THE ABOVE PRICE.

Address,

ALLEGER, BOWLEY & CO.,

10-9 tf Washington, N.J.

Miscellaneous.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

902 CHESTNUT ST.

PHILADELPHIA,

Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Fancy Goods

HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT NOW READY.

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.

E. A SMITH, Leader.

No 7, Humes' Block 7-4f

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFORTE, PA.,

has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the new proprietor, MR. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

GEORGE HOPPES, Proprietor.

Wilson & McFarlane--Hardware.

STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

HARDWARE,

CHEAPER THAN EVER:

WILSON & McFARLANE

ARE SELLING ALL KINDS OF

Double & Single Parlor Heaters,

COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,

ARE SOLD VERY LOW. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated

ARMSTRONG'S McKELVY'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET.

It will pay one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Block Allegheny-street, Bellefonte, Pa.

9 14-tf. WILSON & McFARLANE.

Fairbanks' Scales.

Fairbanks' Scales

THE WORLD'S STANDARD!

PARIS, 1878.

CLASS 54. Gold Medal. This was the Highest Award given, and was for our general exhibit.

CLASS 76. Gold Medal. The Highest Award, and and the Only Gold Medal to any scale manufacturer.

CLASS 15. Silver Medal The only award and the highest award to any Scale manufacturer, and the Medal was awarded for "*Accuracy and Precision.*"

CLASS 58. Silver Medal The Highest Award for weighing machines for military transport service.

CLASS 64. Bronze Medal The HIGHEST AWARD for Rail Road track scales.

TWO GOLD MEDALS!

TWO SILVER MEDALS!

ONE BRONZE MEDAL!

CLASS 61. Gold Medal. The Highest Award for Inproved Type Writer, for which Fairbanks & Co. are the sole agt's for the world.

CLASS 54. Bronze Medal For the Exhibit of the Oscillating Pumps, for which Fairbanks & Co. are the SOLE AGENTS of the world.

We challenged the whole world to meet us in competition at Paris, and have won what no other concern can claim.

THREE GOLD MEDALS.
TWO SILVER MEDALS.
TWO BRONZE MEDALS.

SEVEN MEDALS!

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

715 Chestnut St., Phila.

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ESSENTIAL OILS.

WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission storage, &c., by

Dodge & Olcott,

Importers and Exporters, 88 William St., N. Y.

10-24-6m

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

PROPOSALS for building a bridge (abutments and superstructure) across the Bald Eagle creek, at Unionville, will be received at the Commissioners' Office until 12 o'clock M. of the 19th inst. Specifications can be seen at their office, in Bellefonte, Pa. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

H. A. MINGLE,
AN'W. GREGG,
J. N. HALL,
Comm'rs.

HENRY BECK, Clerk.

Organs & Sewing Machines.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

NEW 13 STOP PARLOR ORGANS, PRICE, $340; FOR ONLY $110 CASH.—

NEW 9 STOP ORGANS FOR

$70. PRICE, $270.

NEW SEWING MACHINES

COMPLETE FOR $25.00.

Come and see for yourselves, at

BUNNELL & AIKENS'

Music Store,

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE.

27-4f

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM,

FASHIONABLE BARBER,

In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. 9 35 1y

Bellefonte Republicaon.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—Tooth brushes, from 5 to 50 cents, at Green's.

—William P. Furey has gone to Port Allegheny.

—The Knitting Machine Factory is again in operation.

—Cottage prayer meetings are being held through town.

—John C. Miller & Co., have the handsomest store in town.

—"Crampton's Palm" soap at Valentines & Co.'s, Humes' Block.

—A pair of bran new steps grace the residence of Ed. Blanchard.

—Choice colognes, extracts, toilet soaps, combs, brushes, etc. at Green's.

—These three lines advertise the model book store of Jno. C. Miler & Co.

—The new Presbyterian church at Houtzdale was dedicated last Thursday.

—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Thomas, of this place, are visiting in Canton, Ohio.

—Congressman Yocum was in Washington last week attending to business.

—It is rumored that the Tyrone forges will soon be leased by a New York firm.

—Always ask for "Crampton's Palm" soap. It is ahead of any thing else in the market.

—You can buy the best horse and cattle powders at Green's for 15 cts., or seven for $1.

—J. N. Morrow and family, of Lock Haven, left on Monday last for Memphis, Tenn.

—Taffy parties are mighty sticky affairs to fool around, and yet it must be done, occasionally.

—John C. Miller & Co. offer the finest assortment of gift books ever brought to this town.

—We noticed upon our streets last week the stalwart form of Rev. J. S. McMurray, of Clearfield.

—Two counterfeiters, of French extraction, were captured in Lock Haven last Thursday night.

—Miles Kephart says his face is as big as a watermelon. That's pretty cheeky, we must confess.

—Mr. Branson, of the Knitting Machine Company, has returned from his extended western tour.

—Perry Steel and sons, of this place, are digging for iron ore on the farm of J. P. Gephart, at Zion.

—The Houtzdale *News* will, once in a while, issue an illustrated paper, giving local scenes and incidents.

—The Millheim *Journal* was illustrated last week with stove and pot cuts. It looked handsome, indeed.

—Another large reduction in overcoats and winter suits at Newman's. Immense bargains for the halidays.3t

—Foot-warmers, to keep your feet warm these cold winter nights that are coming, at Zellers' drug store, Brockerhoff row. 47-4t

—Edward Hartzell, of the Bush House, who was indisposed several days last week from sickness, is able to be around again.

—As we peeped into the *Watchman* sanctum, last Friday morning, our eyes glanced upon a new carpet and a lately-covered lounge.

—Robbing school houses is a Clearfield county pass-time. The most *feeling* thing to be found in a school house is the master's switch.

—Green's "Castor Oil and Glycerine Pomade," "Cocoa-Camphorine" and "Rose Dentifrice" would make a suitable present for a lady.

—Dr. Rothrock announces his intention of disposing of his effects in this State with the purpose of permanently locating in Alabama.

—In the merchant tailoring department, Newman beats anything in this county in low prices, fit and quality of material. Hurrah for Newman! 3t

—If you want to use the very best soap in the market go to Valentines' and call for "Crampton's Palm." It is just the nicest article of soap in the market.

—The public schools of this place have made a marked advancement within the last few months. This is due to the superior mode of instruction put in practice by Messrs. Lieb and Duncan. Visit the schools and see for yourselves.

Court Proceedings.

The Rothrock case occupied the attention of the court from Monday until Wednesday morning, when the following civil suits were disposed of between that time and Friday noon:

James I. Foster, use of James P. Coburn, vs. Joseph Jordon. Three cases were embodied in this case and verdicts rendered for plaintiffs as follows: No. 423, $613.84; No. 224, $1471.25; No. 425, $1471.25, with interest on all from April 10, 1876.

J. T. Leonard vs. Owen Hancock, feigned issue to try the right of certain moneys; verdict for plaintiff.

J. H. Thomas, use of Nathan Kephart vs. Joseph Shirk; plaintiff takes non suit.

Hoffer Bros. vs. C. C. Keller, with clause to Sci. Fa. to David Krape, Garnishee; verdict for plaintiff.

C. M. Bower vs. W. L. Musser, ejectment; verdict for plaintiff.

John Reesman's executors vs. Eliza Reesman; plaintiff suffers non suit.

William Witmer vs. A. H. Hall, et al; verdict of $200 for plaintiff.

Michael Swartz, sr., vs. J. P. Gephart, committee of George Swartz, sr.; plaintiff takes non suit.

James McManus and Wm. P. McManus vs. C. A. Wood; feigned issue to try the right of certain moneys attached; judgment for plaintiff.

"The Woods is Full of 'em."

One morning last week a young married man came up our stairs like a streak of blue lightning, turned the corner on a two-forty jump, and struck a straight coat tail for the telegraph office, which he reached in less time than it takes a stubborn mule to send its heels on a star-gazing expedition. Then he handed the operator, Mr. Malin, the following:

Dear Mother:—It's a girl (I mean the baby). She is the brightest creature now in existence, and knows more in a minute (I speak now of the baby) than most persons of her age do in a month. Come to see us soon, for she (the baby) will be lots of company.

And as the local newsgatherer makes his daily rounds, asking, "Is there anything new under the sun?" the answer is, "Yes; the 'woods is full of 'em"—we mean girls.

—The improvements being made at the water works will be substantial. The new Huston turbine wheel, from W. P. Duncan & Co., is 35 inches in diameter, and with the new plunger pumps, will force about one hundred gallons of water per minute into the reservoir. A fly wheel will be put on the counter-shaft as a means of attaining greater power with less labor. Until the new pumps are ready to put in, the old ones will be used. George Rodgers, the engineer, calculates that matters can now be run more economically than ever. He is a practical man, and works for the interest of the borough.

—If the merchants of Bellefonte advertised as do their brethren in other towns, greater prosperity would attend them. Take, for instance, the Clinton county papers, the columns of which are well-filled with announcements. We respectfully refer our mercantile men to J. J. Everett, of the Bee Hive, Julius Newman, or G. B. Perkins of the Keystone, and numerous other business men in Lock Haven as to their opinion of advertising.

—Joseph Baker, Esq., of Lemont, returned last Thursday morning from a two weeks' trip through the West, an account of which he gives in another column. Among the most cheerful and welcome sights that met his eyes during the journey was a copy of the REPUBLICAN. We have a good many readers in the far West, who appear glad to receive the REPUBLICAN'S weekly visits.

—Owls are plenty in Centre county. —*Huntingdon Globe*. We know of one in Huntingdon county, but it was *Speer*-ed on election day. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down, but continues to wander over the *Globe* in search of an editor.

—It is stated that William C. Irwin, of Tyrone, formerly a conductor on the B. E. V. R. R., made his first trip yesterday, in the same position, on a passenger train on the new road from Pittsburgh to Youngstown, Ohio.

—The Clearfield *Republican's* imp attended a dance at Philipsburg on Thanksgiving evening. We always did believe that the Devil had something to do with dancing, and we are now more convinced than ever.

—A large assortment of elegant and fine pen knives, suitable for presents, at greatly reduced prices at Zellers', Brockerhoff row. Intending to quit keeping them, they will be sold cheap. 47-4t

—O keep clean! In order to do this effectually, go to Valentines & Co. and get some of "Crampton's Palm" soap. It will make you smell as sweet as a new born babe.

—When we buy soap we want the best; therefore we buy "Crampton's Palm." For sale at Valentines & Co's.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The State Grange P. of H., convened in the Court House yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with the following officers present: Master, Col. Victor E. Piolette, Bradford; Overseer, D. C. Kennedy, Erie; Secretary, R. H. Thomas, Cumberland; Treasurer, William Yocum, Berks; Lecturer, S. R. Downing, Chester; Chaplain, W. T. Everson, Erie; Ass't Steward, A. D. Munn, Bradford.

The following members of important committees are on hand: *Executive Committee*: Dr. T. H. Allison, Armstrong; William Archer, Washington; R. A. Travis, Jefferson; J. B. Henry, Mifflin. *Finance Committee*: S. E. Nivin, Chester; J. N. Gillispie, Jefferson; Seth Hoagland, Mercer.

Among the prominent members of the order in town we notice the following: B. F. Fisher and Townsend Walker of Chester; S. P. Childs and J. L. Rex, Montgomery; Hector Wildman, Bucks; David Wilson, Erie; George Moscrip, Bradford.

Yesterday's trains were crowded with representatives to the State Grange, and at 1 P. M., a special train arrived from Lock Haven. There are probably 400 delegates in town, and the hotels are crowded. Owing to the early hour at which we go to press, no proceedings of the first meeting are published.

Clearfield Lumber Notes.

Ardel, on the head of Laurel Run, is putting in 4,000,000 feet.

W. L. Parker, on the same stream, is putting in about 4,000,000.

E. A. Irvin, of Curwensville, is making a stock of square timber in the same township.

Harley & Dean, on Laurel Run, are putting in 4,000,000 feet of logs for Otto, of Williamsport.

W. D. Big & Co., of Clearfield, are also putting in 3,500,000 feet of logs on a tract of land in Bell township.

Leavy, Mitchell & Co., in Bell township, are making 150,000 feet of square timber and two rafts of spars.

George Williams is also jobbing for B. C. Bowman, on Laurel Run, and will put in between four and five million feet of logs.

—Some time ago Crampton Brothers, of New York, forwarded to us two boxes of their "Palm Soap," each box containing one hundred bars, with request that we would give it a fair trial, and then tell, without fear or favor, just what we thought of it. We had the soap sent home to our "good wife," who has had it on trial for the last two months, and pronounces it as good as any she ever saw—in fact, prefers it to any now offered by our merchants. Valentines & Co., of this place, are offering this soap for sale. We advise our readers to give it a trial, as we are sure they will be pleased with it.

—The John S. Foster farm, in College twp., at Oak Hall, which is now in the market at private sale, can be very advantageously divided into two places. One farm would consist of about 110 acres and the other of about 60 acres. Mr. Foster is not willing to sell his farm in tracts, but mentions these facts for information. Address John S. Foster, Boalsburg, Centre Co.

—The jury in the Rothrock case came in Thursday morning and returned a verdict of not guilty. This pleased the doctor, as a matter of course, and he went home on the first train. We sincerely hope that he will never again become entangled in such a disgraceful affair.

—We notice that the plank bridge near Reynolds' mills, which has become very much enfeebled from old age, is being replaced by a new and more substantial one. This is a wise step, as the old structure has long been in a rickety and unsafe condition.

—While visiting Valentine & Co.'s forge last Thursday we were kindly shown around by Richard Harris and George Tate, Esqs. The place is one of great activity, day and night, a large number of men finding employment.

—The peculiarity about the A. S. T. Co. black tip is that children's fine shoes, to which they are applied, not only wear twice as long, but they realy add to the beauty and finish of the finest shoe. 46-4t

—John Powers is selling the Williamsport boots, manufactured by J. E. Dayton & Co. These goods have a good reputation for durability, and are warranted.

—Do not purchase holiday goods till you have seen the model book store of John C. Miller & Co. They have the largest stock to select from at the lowest prices.

—Two small coal cars were thrown off the siding at Valentines' rolling mill last Thursday forenoon, and nearly landed in the dam.

—This is fresh caramel day at John C. Miller & Co.'s.

An Episode in the Presbyterian Congregation.

Neglecting, from time to time to attend to the financial affairs of the Presbyterian church of this place, an old debt due the builder was allowed to become a judgement, and a week ago an execution was issued, when it required the assured personal promises of some of the more wealthy members to secure to the congregation their usual place of worship. The former pastor, the Rev. Mr. Wylie, had taken especial delight in the amounts that his congregation could supply to the Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions, and to religious societies, to the neglect of the financial condition of his own church and its members, and the result is before the congregation.

Great credit is due to the present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Laurie, for his efforts and his sermons directed towards extricating the congregation from its embarrasments, and it is now thought they may still have a place to worship in notwithstanding the default of many members to pay their former subscriptions. The pastor and four widowed ladies of the congregation, we hear, have subscribed and agreed to pay *one thousand dollars* [one-third of the debt] and this example of liberality will no doubt have its effect. We shall be glad to know that this useful church is once again extricated from such a serious dilemma as that we note, and that in the future its people will not overlook the christian proverb, that *charity begins at home*.

Instant Death.

George Kessinger, aged 20 years, 10 months and 12 days, late a resident of Bald Eagle township, Clinton county, was killed last Friday morning while working in the woods for Benjamin Emery, on Baker's Run. Deceased, with several others, was engaged in sawing off a big tree. A high wind was blowing, and the tree fell in a direction contrary from that expected. He failed to get out of the way in time, and several of the limbs struck him on the head, causing immediate death. His younger brother was at work about forty rods away, and was informed of the sad occurrence. The remains were conveyed home on Friday and interred Saturday morning, being followed to the grave by a very large concourse of relatives and friends. Deceased was a temperate, industrious young man, and the partial support of a widowed mother, to whom the sad fate of her son is a painful blow.

—Any considerate husband in search of a Christmas gift for his wife—one that will be both useful and ornamental—will find his wants supplied in one of those easy-running, highly finished and excellently modeled Howe sewing machines. For terms, etc., enquire of A. C. Moore, Milesburg, Pa. The great popularity and superiority of this machine is asserted by thousands who have them in daily use. A good sewing machine is almost as indispensable in a household now-a-days as is a good cooking stove. Office at Milesburg.

—On Saturday last James McCalmont, of near Jacksonville, lost a horse who had attained the good old age of thirty-seven years. The animal continued "in the harness" until within a few days of his death, which was caused by sheer old age. Peace to his horseship, and may his spirit be wafted away to horse-heaven—the place where all good horses go.

—It is astonishing the amount of old wringers that have been thrown to one side and considered worthless until my local appeared in the papers a few weeks ago, telling all that had them that at my store they can be made as good as new, no matter what ails them.—H. K. Hicks.

—Two hundred per cent. is a pretty big increase in the attendance of a religious organization, but the *Herald* says the Y. M. C. A. meetings have increased that much since the week of prayer.

—Those buying Christmas presents should remember that H. K. Hicks has the most sensible goods for that purpose. His stock is complete, just as a first-class hardware store should be.

—There was a baptismal ceremony at the Methodist church last Sunday morning. Two boy babies were baptised.

—The Lock Haven *Democrat* rejoices in being the fortunate possessor of a "Times" mailer. It's a long lane that has no turn.

—Newman, at the Eagle clothing store, is offering extra inducements and bargains in overcoats in order to reduce his large stock. 49-3t

—You are cordially invited to call at John C. Miller & Co.'s model book store to inspect their elegant display of holiday goods.

Humpty Dumpty.

Robert Fraser's pantomime troupe will be here to-morrow night. The New York *Herald* says of it:

An amusing trick pantomime called "Humpty Dumpty's Dream," which has been for some time in preparation, was produced last evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The famous pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty," with whose name that of poor George L. Fox is associated and will long be remembered, brought to the minds of many who witnessed the piece under its new name of "Humpty Dumpty's Dream" many memories of the dead and gone clown. Fox's career as a pantomimist commenced where the famous French brothers Antoine, Gabriel and Francois Ravel's ended, and in a theatre close by the one in which they had delighted thonsands of New Yorkers. In Niblo's Garden the Ravels produced with fine scenic effects for bygone days, the pantomimes of "The Magic Pen," "The Red Gnome" and "The Schoolmaster," and a number of others equally popular, and the recollection of their successes had scarcely faded when Fox, an American low comedian, gave his famous "Humpty Dumpty" and at once became the recognized clown of the American pantomimic stage. His success was phenominal. "Humpty Dumpty" held the stage for a long period, under-went many changes, and was always sure to meet with favor whenever it was produced during Fox's lifetime. The new *Humpty Dumpty*, Mr. Robert Frazer, who appeared last night, was for a long time associated with Fox, and is better acquainted than any other actor on the stage with all poor Fox's stage business and peculiarities. While Mr. Frazer does not absolutely follow the original *Humpty* in all his stage tricks and comic business, he still gives sufficient coloring to his acting in an intelligent manner to show plainly the school in which he studied and the model from which he has copied. Mr. W. H. Bartholomew, an actor not unknown to the New York stage, proves a good foil for the *Clown* as *Old One-Two* and *Pantaloon*. Mr. J. W. Sanford was an agile and acceptable *Harlequin*, and the *Columbine* of Mille. Elise, while not extraordinary, was pleasing and won the approval of the audience for her spirited dancing. The pantomime proper of "Humpty Dumpty" is full of amusing situations, laughable tricks and comicalities.

—Messrs. Isaac Guggenheimer & Co. the popular merchants who have for a long time occupied a room in Bush's Arcade, intend removing to the room formerly used by John Hoffer, under Reynolds' Hall, on Allegheny street. Before doing so, however, he will dispose of their large stock of goods in order to commence anew. This great sale will particularly refer to winter goods and fabrics, and from this day on he expects to give our people the most astonishingly low prices ever heard of. The great clearance sale is now in progress, and every person should take advantage of it. 49 4t

—The fall session of our public schools will close Friday, Dec. 20th, after a term of fifteen weeks. Final examinations will be in each of the higher grades, as follows: In the junior and senior grammar schools from Wednesday to Friday inclusive; examinations oral. In the high schools from Monday to Friday inclusive; examinations partly oral and partly written. To all these the public are cordially invited.

—If you want to make a nice, suitable and useful present on Christmas, call at Valentines' store before purchasing. The store is well stocked, and great care has been exercised in selecting goods to meet the varied tastes. It is well to consider the useful as well as the ornamental, and so come and see the best and most complete stock from which to make your presents, and we will all be happy.

—Every person sympathized with Mr. Chas. Ryan, an employee in W. P. Duncan & Co.'s machine shops, when, last Thursday forenoon, his left eye was probably totally destroyed. Mr. Ryan, together with a blacksmith, was engaged in dressing a lathe tool at the anvil. In doing this the tool flew from the tongs, one end striking the unfortunate young man in the eye.

"Stranger, where did you get those gum boots, and what did they cost?" asked a young man of a recent arrival, who alighted from the train this morning. "In Boston, and I paid $2.50 for them," replied the newcomer. "Goodness gracious, Powers sells them at $2.25!" "Wool lined?" asked the stranger. "Certainly," was the reply.

—All who want to save money in fuel should buy the best weather strips to put around their windows and doors to keep out the cold wind and rain. H. K. Hicks keeps them for sale.

—John C. Miller & Co. are receiving the largest stock of confectionery ever brought to this county, and guarantee it pure and fresh. Country dealers supplied at wholesale prices.

—Two severe snow squalls, one last Thursday and one on Friday, swept over this section of country.

—Valentines & Co. have a very nice assortment of oranges, lemons, raisins, nuts and figs for the holidays. Come and see them.

—Finest assortment of perfuming colognes, hair brushes, combs, etc., in the city at Zeliers', Brockerhoff row. Be sure and see those cologne bottles —new styles. 47 4t

READING NOTICES.

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 9-27-1y-eow

GREAT MERIT.—All the fairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters, as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards for we know they deserve it. They are now on exhibition at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column. 48-2t

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 48-4t

Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men's kip boots at	2 00
Women's kip shoes at	1 00
Children's school shoes at	75
Men's wool-lined gum boots at	2 50
Boys' wool-lined gum boots at	1 90
Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes	1 40
Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	90
Men's plain gum overshoes	60
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel	1 25
Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	75
Women's plain gum overshoes	35
Misses' plain gum overshoes	30
Children's plain gum overshoes	25

The above rubber goods are all first-class and are warranted, and will be sold for *cash only*.

E. GRAHAM & SON,
10-47-3m Bellefonte, Pa.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Dec. 11, 1878.

The curb market was poorly patronized on Saturday; but there was a goodly number of vehicles on the street during the day, which was an indication of a fair business being done at the stores.

FLOUR.—The demand for flour is still limited to home consumption, owing entirely to western competition, the freights to adjacent points being quite as high as are charged from the west.

GRAIN.—The deliverances of wheat on Saturday was above the average, and the dealers and millers were quite busy during the business part of the day. The competition among the buyers keeps the price up, and the recent advance in freights will only allow about two cents per bushel margin for storage and shipping profits. When Mr. Shortlidge entered the field as a grain buyer a few years ago, the price here was at least fifteen cents below the Philadelphia market price. It was he that induced the railroad officials to make lower freights, after which he advanced the price and smashed the combinations who were organized to keep down prices. The farmers are still realizing the benefits of Mr. Shortlidge's efforts, which will continue so long as legitimate competition is kept up between shippers and millers.

CORN.—The transaction in new cob corn are very light, owing to the short crop, which keeps up the price.

RYE.—We have no transactions to record.

OATS.—There are no margins on oats for shipping.

SEED.—The demand for cloverseed is limited, and prices are irregular. The future of seed is uncertain, and those who have stock on hand at early prices are a little timid about increasing investments.

POTATOES.—Potatoes are quite scarce, which retail from store at ninety cents per bushel.

APPLES.—The market is quite well supplied, and prices are irregular.

PORK.—Pork is in abundant supply, and prices are low, very low, considering the price of corn.

BEEF.—There don't seem to be very much beef in market; what is offered is generally of very poor quality. The price is low, it is true, but the quality is low also. Choice beef generally brings a choice price.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$ 90
Red wheat	90
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	50
Corn, shelled	50
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 25@3 75
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	
Beans per quart	6
Fresh butter per pound	20
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	10
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	20
Potatoes per bushel	70
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	30
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small onions per quart	